Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

The Longer the War,
the Stronger
the Co-Prosperity Sphere

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Repledging Best Efforts

Faced in the direction of the Imperial Palace, three airmen of the Imperial Navy, somewhere on the East Asian front, renew their vows of allegiance and fealty to the Imperial Cause.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Friday, January 8
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Dissension Racks U.S.
MAINICHI—Ripe for Destruction
ASAHI—Divided Congress

Dissension Racks U.S.

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Cabled reports say that the Speaker of the House of Representatives in his speech in Congress declared that the 78th session which opened on January 6 was a "Victory Congress." A cynical observer may well call it a "Victory Congress" over President Roosevelt, so divided is public opinion in the United States because of the vague nature of its war aims.

A glaring instance of the serious split in public opinion there is the reaction to the White Book published by the State Department on "War and Peace." The Washington Government in bringing out this report was clearly motivated by a desire to justify its actions before they are dissected in Congress, to whip up the morale of the American people by shifting the responsibility for the war onto other nations and to excite anti-Axis sentiments among neutral Powers. It is an irony of fate that this fraudulent document is producing effects contrary to expectations in every phase of its motive. This goes to show that internal dissension is extremely severe in the United States.

The feverish haste with which the United States had been preparing for war before its outbreak was made clear in the Owen Roberts Report on the miserable defeat at Pearl Harbor and the White Book underlines this point to the full.

It has also been made clear recently that Joseph Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, had warned his home Government while he was still in Tokyo that the fighting strength of Nippon was quite formidable, strategically and economically. Violent condemnation of the Government is being voiced in some quarters over the fact that it dragged the nation into war by spreading the false belief among the people of the ability of the army and navy to destroy Nippon within 90 days once hostilities commenced. It is interesting to note that opinion is divided not only as regards problems of the past but also as regards the future of the war.

The commander of the United States fleet in the Southwestern Pacific area recently declared that the anti-Axis Powers would be able to secure victory over their enemies within this year. Commenting on this boast, the New York World-Telegram said that it was all very brave and fine but the movements of the fleet were singularly slow if the boast was to be made good. So far from taking the offensive, it has not yet been able even to wrest back Wake, Kiska or Attu, the strategic islands lost by the United States. Even Elmer Davis, director of the United States Wartime Bureau of Information, has officially warned the American people that there was no ground whatever for such optimism as the commander of the Southwestern Pacific fleet expressed.

In view of this chaotic state of opinion, the American people are all at sea in regard to the war aims of the nation and are finding it difficult to judge whether they can or cannot trust their Government. It is only natural in the circumstance that bitter criticisms should be directed against the Government over the vagueness of its ideas and grasp of reality in the conduct of the war.

In describing this situation in the United States it is far from our thoughts to give the impression that the United States is likely to lose its will to fight in any such easy manner. The Americans admit that the party which provoked the war is Roosevelt and his Jewish associates. Why, then, should they hesitate to punish those criminals in order to uproot the source of much future evil? They should realize that the quickest road to world peace is for them, the American people, to give judgment and punish the war-makers in their midst.

Ripe for Destruction

MAINICHI—In mid-November, when the Anglo-American forces invaded North Africa, we predicted that, chiefly owing to the fact that the Anglo-American supply routes were being severely attacked by the Italo-German air forces, the expeditionary army would soon find itself in a most difficult position. War developments since then have not only justified our surmise but have gone farther than expected to make the United States and Britain stir uneasily.

The damage being sustained by the Anglo-American commissary line can be visualized by the astonishing figure of 8,000,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping sunk last year at the hands of Germany alone. According to the admission of Morris Hankey, British bureaucratic leader (former chief secretary of the Cabinet), the situation is extremely grave. Considering the greatest obstacle to the North African invasion to be the German submarine warfare, Britain newly instituted an anti-submarine warfare agency with Prime Minister Churchill himself at the head, but Hankey laments that this has had no effect on the continued destruction of the supply line. He also admits that the ships built by the United States and Britain can never hope to cover the losses they are suffering.

Among the unexpected developments of the North African adventure is the assassination of Admiral Darlan on December 24. The political agitation caused by this incident is even now spreading and the end is not in sight. The United States and Britain profess to be allies but while the latter is preoccupied with the maintenance of its tottering empire, the former has assumed the role of heir to the British Empire. The defects of this curious relationship are being exposed also in North Africa, with the rebel French thrown into the bargain. Even if a meeting could be arranged between General Giraud and General de Gaulle, as recent cable reports indicate, nothing can be expected of the outcome unless the fundamental source of trouble is removed.

The atmosphere in North Africa is being rendered tense by American tyranny over the French and the anti-Anglo-American activities among the inhabitants. The American military authorities are persecuting the French because they are not all rebels, while the inhabitants are incensed against the Anglo-American authorities because the latter are taking away their food on account of the transit difficulties.

Against such a background, the Italo-German forces in Tunisia are now poised to launch a terrific offensive. The Gibraltar conference of the anti-Axis Powers certainly did not show them a way out of

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Yangtze Shipping Again Blasted

U.S. OFFENSIVE IS PROMISED FOR THIS YEAR

Campaign in Pacific Assured by Roosevelt In Congress Message

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt attended the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives today, and delivered his message to the Congress at 1 p.m. (Tokyo time 1 a.m. today).

First he reviewed the war situation in the past one year and remarked that in 1943 the United States would take up its offensive in the Pacific. On American aid to Chungking, he reported that the United States has continued to send supplies to Chungking in the past year just as much as it did while the Burma road was open.

Referring to the question of distribution of goods in the United States, he promised to arrange for a fair and equal distribution to cities and farming districts, so that the rich and the poor would have equal division of food and daily necessities. At the same time the President recognized the confused and imperfect distribution system and asked severe punishment of illegal transactions.

"I am happy to see that among the United States citizens those who value their appetite more than their patriotism are few" he said.

He also said in his message that it was a great success of the Gov-

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MEAGER U.S. SUPPLIES DISAPPOINT CHUNGKING

Our Pleas Are Unheeded, Cries Chiangster

Mainichi

LISBON, January 7.—Chungking authorities are sadly lamenting the great decrease of supplies from the United States, according to information reaching here from Chungking.

"Supplies to aid Chungking from the United States and Britain have now become extremely difficult," the Chungking spokesman declared. "About one-third of the British and American ships fully loaded with supplies for the Soviet Union was sunk by the Axis forces in the Arctic Ocean. Yet the United States and Britain are persisting in sending ships to aid the Soviet. On the other hand, they seem to have utterly forgotten about shipping supplies to help us."

Rome Circles Dissect Roosevelt's Message

Domei

ROME, January 8.—Commenting upon President Roosevelt's message to Congress, Italian Government authorities declared yesterday that in his message, Roosevelt only confirmed his imperialistic ambitions.

"Although Roosevelt hints at a march to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo, in his message," these quarters stated, "this is only a daydream, in which the realities of the current war situation have not been taken into consideration."

The fact that Roosevelt stated that the United States could not be isolated from the rest of the world is sure proof of his ambition of world conquest, Italian Government quarters opine.

Wang I-tang Addresses Populace of N. China

Domei

PEKING, January 7.—In a verbal statement issued at 7 p.m. today, Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Council and concurrently President of the Hsinmin Society, explained that the new national movement will see vigorous activity beginning January 8, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, for the liberation of East Asia, asking the 100,000,000 people of North China to rise up for the annihilation of the United States and Britain.

Treatment by Nippon Of British Prisoners Termed 'Satisfactory'

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—Issuing a detailed announcement tonight on the condition of British war prisoners being held in Nippon, the British War Office admitted that the British war prisoners in Nippon are being treated in "a satisfactory condition."

"About one-half of the British soldiers who were taken prisoner by the Imperial Forces are English, Australian and Canadian soldiers, and their living condition is satisfactory," the announcement said. "Food and supplies to them are good, and other so-called living condition is the same as that of the Imperial soldiers. Ordinarily, the prisoners are working eight hours daily at factories or docks."

BUDGET FIGURES SET BY CABINET

Special Account for 1943-44 Decided--Outline Given

The Government, at Thursday's session of the Cabinet Council, held on an advanced date, reached a final decision on budgetary estimates of the special account for the 1943-4 fiscal year for overseas territories and for railway and telegraphic communication enterprises. The outline of the decision was announced by the Board of Information on the afternoon of the same day.

In all estimates decided, stress was laid on items requiring priority consideration under wartime requirements as in the case of the estimates of general accounts already drafted and approved by the Cabinet Council. Regarding the budgets for overseas territories, with the exception of Karafuto, all others were increased in amount, the total increase being ¥200,000,000 as compared with those for the current fiscal year.

Increases Witnessed

Both the estimates for railway and telegraphic communication projects were increased in comparison with last year by ¥92,000,000 and ¥32,000,000, respectively. These increases, inclusive of those made in the estimates for overseas territories, are said to be mainly due to the reason that production should be encouraged along all lines and that resultant products be distributed and transported as smoothly as possible.

Of the estimates for overseas territories, the revenues for both the ordinary and extraordinary departments, for Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Kwantung and South Sea Islands, respectively stand at ¥1,319,068,000, ¥446,675,000, ¥78,650,000, ¥140,393,000 and ¥19,521,000.

The special accounts for railways, as indicated by the announcement

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Fifth Plenary Session Of Kuomintang Slated

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 7.—The Kuomintang Party has decided, according to the Central Executive Committee's decision, to hold the fifth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking on January 14, it was learned here today.

At the coming session, it is understood that both domestic and overseas situations will be scrutinized and the Kuomintang Party's policy will be formulated to cope properly with the current war situation.

U.S., Canada Sign Pact

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—A new agreement for exchanging agricultural products and livestock between the United States and Canada was concluded between the Canadian Minister at Washington and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Negotiations for this agreement had long been conducted between the two Governments for stimulating the agricultural relation for the benefit of the two countries.

HIS MAJESTY HEARS REPORT ON INDO-CHINA

Throne Honors Envoy Yoshizawa With Audience

Returning from the Imperial Palace where he was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor to report to the Throne on the existing relations between Nippon and French Indo-China, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China, declared that in the decisive stage of the War of Greater East Asia, cooperation between the two nations is being closely maintained, in an interview with the press held for about an hour beginning at 4 p.m. yesterday.

Prior to his answering the questions put by newspapermen, the Ambassador respectfully remarked on his report to the Throne:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive me in audience, and I reported to the Throne on Nippon-French Indo-China relations as viewed politically, economically as well as culturally.

"As to political conditions there, I had the honor of reporting on the sentiment and attitude expressed by the French Indo-China Government and civilian quarters following the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

"With regard to economical matters I reported to the Throne that French Indo-China is extending utmost efforts for cooperation with Nippon in her operations in the War of Greater East Asia.

"I also reported to the Throne on matters of culture: In this field, I submitted my report to the Throne concerning the exchange of professors and students between the two countries and also concerning the enthusiasm being manifested, in French Indo-China for the study of the Japanese language.

"Concerning the above matters, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to ask many questions and I had the honor of answering them."

Then Ambassador Yoshizawa exchanged questions and answers as follows:

Question: What attitude is being taken by the French Indo-China Government toward Nippon at present?

Answer: Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux is making

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FRANCE TO MAKE KNOWN ASSASSIN OF DARLAN

Rebel Regime Tries to Hush Up Matter

Domei

VICHY, January 7.—The French Government is expected to shortly reveal the name and history of the assassin of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, rebel French Commander, while the puppet French Government in Algeria is trying to close the incident by merely announcing that the assassin is a French youth of about 20 years of age.

However, information obtained by the French Government revealed that the assassin is a young man belonging to the De Gaullist faction.

Darlan's Assassin Guarded

Domei

ROME, January 7.—The true assassin of Admiral Jean F. Darlan has been taken out of North Africa under the strict guard of the British, according to a Tangier dispatch to the Corriere della Sera, a Milan journal.

The reason why the authorities of the French rebel forces executed the "assassin" immediately after the incident thereby to obscure the matter lies in this, the dispatch declared, adding that the British Intelligence Service alone knows the whole of the issue.

Kerr Arrives in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, suddenly arrived in the United States by air today. The State Department has not yet made any announcement regarding the object of his visit.

Anti-Axis Convoy Hit

The stirring war action scene shown above reveals an enemy ship being bombed by an Italian air unit somewhere over the Mediterranean.

GIRAUD FAILING TO BRING ORDER

De Gaulle or Lebrun Likely to Replace Rebel in Africa

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—The political situation in French North Africa has not been stabilized by rebel French General Henri Giraud's assumption of the post of the chief of the puppet French regime in Africa it was reported by information reaching here.

Indicative of this unstabilized political situation in French North Africa, rumors are rampant here that General Charles de Gaulles or former French President Albert Lebrun will arrive in North Africa to replace General Giraud.

According to a Washington dispatch, the United States Government is extremely alarmed by the British machination over the puppet French regime, and it is rumored both in Washington and New York that British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Major R. Anthony Eden or Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself will visit Washington to seek an understanding of President Franklin D. Roosevelt concerning the reported British machination.

In the meantime, concerning the appointment of Richard MacMillan to the post of British Minister in North Africa, the New York Times dated today, stated out of antipathy to the British Government that it is against the United States policy to recognize the French North African regime under the influence of Gen-

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TUNISIAN FRONT RESUMES ACTION

British Repulsed As Germans Take Heights West of Matruh

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—The Tunisian front has become active with the opening of a battle to gain the height west of Matruh in which both opposing armies have reinforced their strength and air units are participating in the battle.

At present, fighting is going on mostly on several heights west of Matruh and at the point where the road from Western Tunisia to Matruh crosses with one running from Southern Tunisia.

With the arrival of reinforcements, the British forces sent their main strength on January 5 to both sides of the crossing, but the German units, braving heavy enemy fire, succeeded in occupying two heights at early dawn yesterday. Thus, the British forces were forced to retreat hurriedly to the rear.

British military authorities are recognizing their disadvantageous situation on the Tunisian front and are expressing the view that their air and naval units may not be able to prevent the coming of Axis rein-

(Continued on Page 2)

Australia to Dispatch Premier Curtin to U.S.

Mainichi

LISBON, January 7.—According to a Sydney broadcast, Australian Premier John Curtin will visit Washington shortly to exchange frank views with President Roosevelt and other United States Government leaders concerning the problem of cooperation between the two nations.

Alarmed over the cooling attitude of the United States toward Australia concerning the problem of cooperation and assistance between the two nations, which resulted from the possible revival by the United States of the isolationist policy, the Australian Government came to consider the dispatch of her Premier to the United States, in the opinion of American political quarters.

To all appearances, there is much possibility of the revival of the isolationist policy as the result of the Republicans' success in the interim election in America, it is observed in the United States.

Rice Export Prohibited By Indian Government

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 7.—The Indian Government, under increasing strain of foodstuff shortage in the country, has banned all rice exports except those to Ceylon Island, it was announced by the director of the commercial department of the Executive Council today at Calcutta, at the regular session of the representatives of the chambers of commerce in Bengal, according to a report from Calcutta.

In the Bengal Province the rationing of foodstuff has been in practice for some time, the same report revealed, adding that the league of factory owners in Calcutta has recently appealed to the Bengal Government for the increase of rationed food to factory workers.

Admits Aid Difficult

Mainichi

LISBON, January 7.—In a press interview given yesterday by Richard G. Casey, British Minister to West Asia, who attended the Pacific Military Conference held at the White House, Washington, he stated that the supply of arms and war materials to Chungking, the Soviet Union and India is now facing extreme difficulty because the British-American Forces to North Africa are requiring unexpectedly large supplies.

Nippon Army Planes Sink 13 Vessels--Chiang Losses Huge

Mainichi

NANKING, January 7.—The Imperial Army Air Force on January 5 detected more than a dozen enemy large-sized vessels fully loaded with war material in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River near Santoping, 50 kilometers above Ichang, and sank 13 of them by bombing and machine-gun fire.

From the middle part to the end of December, the Army "Wild Eagles" frequently bombed enemy ships sailing up the Yangtze and as a result the enemy had temporarily discontinued the sailing of large-sized ships during daytime, resorting to transport of material by smaller vessels.

On January 5, however, the large-sized transports ventured to defy the strict vigil of the Imperial Air Force and fell easy victims to the relentless Wild Eagles.

Enemy Division Harassed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, January 7.—Crack Imperial Forces have been attacking the 176th enemy Division operating around Tungcheng north of Anking since the dawn of January 4. The war results made known up to January 6 follow:

Enemy dead left behind	—more than 160
Prisoners	33
War trophies:	
Trench mortar	1
Heavy machine-guns	5
Light machine-guns	2
Bomb-throwers	2
Rifles	35
[illegible]	2

December Results Given

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

TAPIEH, January 7.—Remarkable war results were achieved by the Imperial Forces stationed in North China during December. Composite results attained in 388 battles fought during the month against the enemy forces numbering more than 32,873 follow:

Enemy dead left behind	1,737
Enemy soldiers captured	945
Enemy soldiers surrendered	284
War spoils:	
Heavy machine-guns	2
Bullets for the same	1,980
Light machine-guns	28

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HSIN MIN HUI PLEDGES ASSISTANCE TO NIPPON

Controls Political Efforts in N. China

Domei

PEKING, January 7.—In entering upon the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, the Hsin Min Society, according to its own announcement made today, will have its activities of the year formulated with two fundamental objectives; namely, to unify all political endeavors in North China under its own control, and externally to assist Nippon to end speedily the China Affair as well as to cooperate with all other Asiatic races in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

The announcement added that beginning tomorrow, January 8, the first day of the New Year commemorating the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Hsin Min Society will see to it that all of its functional organs, executive, administrative and consultative, will collaborate with one another under the closest liaison possible so as to ensure maximum effectiveness in the activities of the Society as a whole.

Pan-American Meet Postponed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The office of the Pan-American Union at Washington is said to have decided to postpone indefinitely the Pan-American Conference which was scheduled to be held at Bogota, Colombia, in December this year, at the proposal of the Colombian Government.

England Bombed Twice

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—The British Government announced today that German bomber units raided the eastern coast of England twice yesterday, it is reported from London.

SOVIET PUSHES RAILWAY WORKS

Transportation Greatly Improved to Aid War Effort

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—Despite all things said of the transportation difficulties in wartime Soviet Russia, the latest issue to hand of the British weekly, Economist, declared, however, that these difficulties have been practically removed.

The Economist, in the face of many pessimistic views aired by such a leading Soviet daily as the Pravda of the dark prospect of the railway transportation in Russia, opined roughly as follows:

"The Soviet Union has just been able to conquer all the baffling problems concerning her railway traffic. The solution was made in a fairly effective manner.

"The most difficult problem of railway traffic during last year was how to effect connection between the western Russia and the Ural districts where wartime industries are newly thriving. With the completion of new railway routes the problem has been duly met. For instance, a new railway line is now carrying the coal in Karaganda to one of the heavy industry seats in Ural.

"A single-track railway starting from Pechola on Barents Sea is now being extended to Kotlas on the Dwina River. The extention, when completed, will enable all strategic materials obtainable via the Arctic Ocean to be distributed among various war sectors. It will offset to some extent the effect of the German bombing on Murmansk and other key points in the neighborhood.

"Many railway carriages formerly used in eastern Ukraine have now been put into use on the railways in the eastern part of European Russia. Even some part of the railway facilities so far in use around Moscow have been removed to the eastern districts, it is reported.

"One trouble with the now rapidly increasing railway traffic in the eastern regions is the lack of speed seen on all trains. These trains are generally running at the rate of 40 kilometers per hour, while some technical reasons are preventing them to run beyond 500 to 600 kilometers in a day. Then, the priority use for military purposes are being stringently followed, which has brought about a drastic limitation on other lines of transport."

Yangtze Shipping Again Bombed

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Bullets for the same	1,700
Rifles	680
Bullets for the same	31,198
Automatic rifles	23
Automatic revolvers	9
Bomb-throwers	23
Revolvers	118
Bayonets	73
Hand-grenades	1,241
Mines	31
Telephones	2
Wireless apparatus	1
Dynamo	1

Large amounts of other arms, clothing and foodstuff.

Also, five pill-boxes and 10 barracks were blasted.

Shaokwan in Confusion

Domei

CANTON, January 7.—Terrific confusion has been caused at Shaokwan, seat of the headquarters of the Chungking Seventh War Zone, as a result of the large-scale attacks by the Imperial Air Force on January 4 and 5.

According to information from Chungking, the Imperial Wild Eagles completely blasted military establishments and buildings around the city of Shaokwan with marvellous accuracy without causing damages to the interior of the city and also bombed and sank more than 100 vessels for military use on the river.

Confounded by the serious situation, General Yu Han-mou, Commander-in-Chief of the Seventh War Zone, and Li Han-hun, Governor of Kwantung Province, have inspected the sectors bombed by the Imperial raiders and are mapping out counter-measures

Kansai Notes

There will be a German Evangelical Service at the Kobe Union Church on Sunday, January 10, at 10 a.m. with the Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig preaching. A children's service will also be held at 9:30 a.m.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on January 6: Mr. W. Apel, Admiral Balsamo, Marchioness Balsamo, Mrs. S. A. Fantechi, Mr. E. Grunwald, Mr. K. Obara and son, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shigo, Mr. W. Trendtel.

U.S. Sets Up Camps On East, West Coasts For Shipwrecked Men

LISBON, January 5.—In view of the increased number of ships being sunk off America's shores, the United States authorities have established numerous camps for the accommodation of shipwrecked sailors along the East and West coasts, it is learned. In addition, depots have been established along the Californian Coast where food supplies and blankets are stored.

U.S. Offensive Is Promised For This Year

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ernment that the general war had been so well executed in the past despite the constant conflict between Congressmen and various Government departments which had gained for Washington the name of insane asylum. "If the capital is called an insane asylum, it is a just criticism as the whole nation is executing its war frantically," he declared.

On productivity, he said that war industries of both the United States and Britain are endeavoring to increase production despite various inconveniences caused by air raids and light control, but that compared with Britain, American industry was not in any disadvantageous condition. He paid respect to American industry that had been performing a role of an arsenal and granary for the anti-Axis nations.

In conclusion, he said that anti-Axis nations can expect to establish a permanent peace, and hoped to realize the "freedom of opinion, freedom of faith, freedom from destitution and fear" that he mentioned in his message three years ago.

Dictatorship Flayed

Scathing criticisms were directed against the dictatorship of President Roosevelt when the 78th session of Congress opened at noon on January 6, according to a Washington dispatch to Buenos Aires relayed to Domei.

Representing Congressmen from the South, Representative E. E. Cox, Democrat of Georgia, harshly denounced the dictatorial policy of Roosevelt in the following strain:

"Bureaucratic administration must be overthrown immediately. Presidential right has its limit. He should protect the independence of Congress against the Executive organ. What we should like to do right now is to restore the right wrested by the Administration to Congress and to re-establish a well-balanced Government. This may be a difficult job, but it must be done anyway. Congress should exercise its great right invested by the Constitution. That means that Congress should secure the right of control of the House of Representatives."

The same dispatch says that an atmosphere of overthrowing "self-centered bureaucracy" pervades the new Congress session just opened. President Roosevelt faces the greatest difficulty that has ever confronted him since the session of January, 1933.

The general tone in the House of Representatives is against Roosevelt. Although the Democrats have 222 seats as against 208 seats for the Republicans in the Lower House, there is much likelihood that 113 Democrats from the South may join the Republicans any time against the Government. All considered, the dispatch added that Roosevelt will be placed in an awkward position throughout the present session.

Plan Bodies for U.S. Plants

Mainichi

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Wartime planning committees have been established in 1,900 munition factories of the United States, it was announced today by the Wartime Production Board, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

The newly organized committees are charged with the mission of engaging in the study of efficiency increase in factory operation and of submitting to the Government recommendations concerning methods for increasing production.

The dispatch further states that operatives at munition plants where the committee were established total 3,750,000.

Food Lack Pronounced

Shortage of foodstuff in America is going from bad to worse and is spreading throughout the entire country, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei yesterday.

Horse meat is now sold everywhere. People are stampeding to Mexico to buy provisions. Canned provisions and milk are extremely scarce in New York with the result that a quota system is being rigidly enforced. A preferential supply of milk to babies has been started there.

The supply of butter has been reduced to a quarter of what it used to be. Beef, pork and mutton have considerably dwindled in stock.

"Meatless Christmas" was observed in Detroit. Horse meat is sold in Boston for 25-50 cents a pound. Butter and lard are especially short in Chicago.

About 900 restaurants and 100 meat shops have been forced to suspend business in Los Angeles, due to the meat shortage.

CHINA DECREES RADIO CONTROL

New Measure Embraces Short-wave Sets

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 6.—In a statement made here recently concerning the control of short-wave receiving sets of seven or more tubes, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, expressed the hope that the various organizations concerned would strictly enforce the control measures and that the Nipponese authorities would render assistance to make the control a success.

"The control of short-wave radio sets is necessary in peace time and more so when war is in progress, with a view to preventing the leakage of military secrets and to suppressing espionage," declared Minister Lin.

"Toward the end of September last, the National Government promulgated regulations governing the control of receiving sets. These regulations were amended at the 141st meeting of the Executive Yuan upon the recommendation of the Ministry of Publicity and had now been published," continued the Minister.

"The use and possession of short-wave receiving sets of seven or more tubes is strictly forbidden in the future. The China Broadcasting Association has been authorized to purchase such sets at appropriate prices. Owners of receiving sets should remove their short-wave equipment at Chinese and foreign electric companies in Shanghai specially designated by the China Broadcasting Association.

"In Nanking, Hankow, Soochow, Hangchow, and Ningpo the removal of short-wave equipment should be effected at places specified by the Association."

The Minister declared that permission must first be secured from the highest local authorities (chairmen of provincial Governments in case of provinces and mayors in case of special municipalities) before the use, possession or transfer of "contraband radio sets" is allowed.

Having expressed his hope that the various authorities would strictly enforce the control measures, Minister Lin stated that anyone disregarding the measures would be severely dealt with.

Nanking Body Set Up

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 6.—A committee consisting of representatives of the Nanking Special Municipality, the Nippon Consulate-General, the Special Service Mission and the Gendarmerie has been set up in Nanking to consider applications for permission to use and possess "contraband short-wave receiving sets" of seven or more tubes.

Budget Figures Set by Cabinet

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by the Board of Information aggregate ¥628,719,000 which include expenditures for the construction of railways and bus routes. About half of the estimated amount will be met through special bonds to be floated for those projects.

Special Rail Funds

In communications, ¥169,026,000 will be appropriated for the various measures to be introduced. A substantial part of the estimates will be covered by the special funds for railways, it is expected, and all programs thereof will be centered on the importance of securing the quick delivery of products by rail. It is anticipated in this connection, that the number of railway passengers will be limited as much as possible.

During the next fiscal year the Government will defray ¥456,328,000 as investments for the various semi-official enterprises of national policy concerns of a wartime nature, it was also announced Thursday as part of the Cabinet decision on special-account budgets.

Thursday's session of the Cabinet Council gave its final approval to one bill to be introduced to the current session of the Imperial Diet now in recess. With this, the number of bills decided by the Government has reached 58.

Shonan's Population Rises

Domei

SHONAN, January 7.—According to a census taken by the Shonan Special Municipal authorities, as of the end of December last year, the population of Shonan Island is estimated at 769,000, or an increase of about 10,000, as compared with that of 760,000 as of January, 1941.

His Majesty Hears Report On Indo-China

(Continued From Page 1)

efforts to maintain peace and order in French Indo-China. Moreover, he has complete power and is exerting himself to lead the French Colony in the right path. In the economic field, too, he is showing an earnest attitude of cooperation with Nippon so that this country may foster her warring strength.

Question: What is your view on existing Thai-French Indo-China relations?

Answer: At present there is no problem pending between the two countries, nor any feeling detrimental to their normal relationship.

Question: Is the Governor-General's authority being expanded?

Answer: Viewed as a practical problem, connection between France and French Indo-China is being maintained only by means of telegraphic communication. In important negotiations with other countries, Governor-General Jean Decoux is closely cooperating with the Vichy Government. However, it often happens that there is no time to ask for instructions from the home government, so it is convenient for Nippon that matters be decided by Governor-General Decoux on his own initiative. However, so far as I know, I don't think that the Vichy Government has taken any measure to enlarge the authority of the French Indo-China Government.

Question: Is the joint defense between the two nations to be strengthened?

Answer: In accordance with the agreement, Nippon has its forces stationed in French Indo-China, while French Indo-China has its own forces. Therefore, even if Chungking troops should invade the area, they would be quickly defeated and repulsed from the territory of French Indo-China.

Question: Do you intend to effect any changes in the structure of the Ambassadorial Office as the result of the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs?

Answer: As for myself, I have no idea, and there has been no suggestion made so far by the ministry.

Question: Is a Nippon-French Indo-China cultural agreement to be concluded?

Answer: The Ambassadorial Office has a plan under contemplation, but for the time being I am of the opinion that problems concerning culture should be settled from a practical point of view.

Question: Are you expecting any changes in Nippon's policy toward French Indo-China?

Answer: No change will be made, but I am following the policy of bringing about closer relations between the two nations both politically and culturally.

Tunisian Front Resumes Action

(Continued From Page 1)

forcements, it is reported from London.

All Thrusts Repelled

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—The German High Command announced this noon:

EASTERN FRONT:

Battles are continuing in the Stalingrad sector. Land forces, in concert with German and Rumanian air units, have not only completely frustrated the attacks of the Soviet forces but have also launched a counter-offensive and destroyed 20 enemy tanks.

In the central part of the Eastern Front, Soviet forces tenaciously made counter-attacks on German positions at Velki-luki and in a sector southeast of Lake Ilmen. The Germans not only annihilated a part of the enemy reserve force but succeeded in encircling powerful Soviet units. The annihilation of the trapped units is imminent.

NORTH AFRICAN FRONT:

Enemy forces that launched an attack on the Tunisian Front were driven back to their former positions by the terrific counter-offensive of the Axis troops.

Axis air force repeatedly attacked the port of Bone yesterday and shot down six enemy planes in aerial combats.

Special Radio Feature Sent Heroes at Front

A highly entertaining special radio program featuring star record singers and vaudevillists and the Nippon Symphony Orchestra was broadcast from the Hibiya Public Hall last night for the troops on the far-flung fronts of Greater East Asia, reports Domei.

As a new departure, the entire program consisted of songs, stories and musical pieces which had been requested by the soldiers at the fronts.

More than 3,000 members of the families of soldiers were allowed to hear the program at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The Broadcasting Corporation of Nippon plans to run a similar program every month.

U.S. INFORMATION HEAD HITS HALSEY'S REMARKS

Davis Doubts America Can Win in South Pacific Campaign

Elmer Davis, Chief of the Information Bureau of the United States, expressed a pessimistic view at the press conference on January 6, it is reported by a Buenos Aires dispatch of the same date, in relaying a wire from Washington, states Domei.

"It seems that the recent statement made by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, Admiral William Frederic Halsey, to the effect that the Allied forces will gain possible victory this year, has made quite a reverberation at various quarters, but as far as I can see, there is no basis for the endorsement of such an optimistic theory," Davis declared.

"The continual sinkings of American merchantmen by the German U-boats have rendered painful blows to the American shipbuilding and maritime program, but fortunately, the losses suffered by our merchantmen during the month of December were comparatively small. But this does not mean that the menace of the German submarines have been abated. It must be kept in mind that Germany is building more new U-boats—definitely faster than we are able to sink them. Moreover, the war conditions in the Southwest Pacific is still in a severe crisis, and we must be prepared for new assaults."

Commenting upon the publication of the "White Book" by the Department of State, Davis stated as follows:

"The 'White Book' had been prepared by the Department of State long ago, but its publication was withheld for the right opportunity to make it public. Therefore, careful considerations had been made concerning its publication and as might have been expected it has made a considerable effect upon the Axis countries."

Giraud Failing To Bring Order

(Continued From Page 1)

eral De Gaulles who might be helpful in many ways to Britain.

Giraud Sees Boisson

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Governor-General of French West Africa Pierre Boisson welcomed General Henri Giraud, Chief of the puppet French Government in North Africa who arrived at Dakar by air from Algiers yesterday, and immediately conferred with him on the situation in French North African territories, it is reported from Dakar.

Boisson declared today that it has been decided to send 5,000 troops of the French West African Army to North Africa to cooperate with the anti-Axis forces.

Giraud will remain at Dakar for several days to continue his talks with Boisson. In view of the recent attempt to assassinate Giraud, Boisson issued a special instruction to heavily guard him during his stay at Dakar.

Noted Painter Succumbs

Gonpachiro Hiraoka, 60, a noted painter of the Western school and member of the Kofukai, died of ulcer of the stomach on Wednesday at 8:35 p.m. at the St. Luke's Medical Center at Tsukiji.

Besides being a painter, the late Mr. Hiraoka was proprietor of the Kagetsu and Marble Restaurants and director of the Shimbashi Embujo Theater.

Funeral services will be conducted according to Buddhist rites at his residence in Tsukiji on Saturday from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the grave danger now emerging over the horizon.

Divided Congress

ASAHI—The United States Congress met for its new session on January 6. It is reported that in order to emphasize the propaganda of a general offensive in 1943 the session has been named a "Victory Congress."

The general policy of the Roosevelt Administration, however, is to be subjected to thorough scrutiny at this session and the Opposition Senators and Representatives are publishing various opinions criticizing the manner in which the Administration has conducted the war since Pearl Harbor. Bitter dissatisfaction is being expressed over the fact that the basic tendency of the Government is toward dictatorship suppressing liberalism and from local diffusion of power to centralization. It is expected that debates will be most heated on this point.

It is a well-known fact that Prime Minister Chamberlain before the outbreak of the European War regretted that the democratic system was proving a big stumbling block in the way of pursuing an effective foreign policy. As a similar sentiment is strong among the members of the United States Administration, it is seen that both in war policy and general policy the Government is steadily growing dictatorial. The point of chief interest at this session of Congress, therefore, is what form the general dissatisfaction among the defenders of Democracy will take, to what extent it will be expressed and in what manner the Government will meet the attack.

It should be noted here at once that such internal conflict of the United States Congress will have no bearing on the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Such a dispute is merely a temporary phenomenon accompanying the swing of the United States toward dictatorship. No matter how violent the mud-slinging should prove to be, we must, of course, never overestimate the effect it will have in lowering the fighting strength of our enemy. We rely solely on our own armed strength and our fiery fighting spirit.

Severe Winter Hits Nainital

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—An unprecedented cold wave hit India this winter, breaking the record set in 1892, and at Nainital, popular summer resort in United Provinces. All rivers and lakes have frozen, and the cold is said to be particularly severe in the northern section of Punjab Province, it is reported from New Delhi.

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NIPPON'S HUGE SCHEME TO COLONIZE STRESSED

Emigration to Manchou Vital for Nation

Though the nation's attention is now being concentrated on the Southern Regions, we must not forget the gigantic plan to establish 1,000,000 Nippon households in Manchoukuo which is to be materialized in the 20-year-period ending 1957. This was emphasized by Toshio Matsushita, vice-president of the Tokyo Branch of the Manchoukuo Colonization Company, in his interview with the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"As the scheme of immigrating 1,000,000 households to Manchoukuo," declared Mr. Matsushita, "has the aim of maintaining 40 per cent of the total population of Nippon in the agricultural field, this policy must be materialized at any cost.

"According to the plan, 100,000 households were to be colonized during the first five-year term. In the second period, 200,000 households, 300,000 during the third and 400,000 during the last period.

"In the first five-year period that started in 1937, however, only 80,000 households were colonized. Therefore, in the second term that started last year, a total of 220,000 families must be immigrated to cover the deficit of 20,000 left during the first period.

"A part of the nation seems to harbor a fear that the colonization plan will result in the decrease of the production of foodstuff in the homeland. But, according to records to date, the production of agrarian products has not decreased.

"Nippon and Manchoukuo are destined to be bound together in all fields of endeavor. I believe that the security of the North is as important as the development of the South."

Naval March Honored

The ground-breaking ceremony for a stone monument dedicated to the stirring Naval March, which always preceded radio announcements of brilliant war results by the Imperial Navy since the victory at Pearl Harbor was held in Hibiya Park this morning, reports Domei.

Designed by Jitsuzo Hinako, well-known sculptor, the monument, a stone-slab two by four meters, will represent a relief of a warship. It will cost ¥100,000 which will be donated by various circles and individuals.

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Cuba Shelves U.S. Cases

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The Justice Department of Cuba announced today that Cuban Courts will not try hereafter criminal cases involving United States soldiers, stationed in the country. All such cases will be handled by the United States Courts in the future.

This step is believed to have been decided as the result of the protest made by the United States Government to Cuba respecting recent trials of American soldiers who committed violence in Cuba.

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The Longer the War,
the Stronger
the Co-Prosperity Sphere

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

No. 15,725 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

HSINKING SETUP IS COMPLETED TO BACK JAPAN

Program Mapped Out to Assist Japan in Increasing Productive Capacity

TO BOOST STEEL OUTPUT

Production of Liquid Fuel in Full Swing; Research Institute Projected

Domei

HSINKING, January 7.—In entering upon the decisive stage of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo will follow two basic aims in defending the northern border and in contributing toward Japan's industrial power during 1943. The contribution toward Japan in the industrial field will take on the following aspects, based on surveys recently made by a Domei correspondent:

Steel: The Showa Steel Works, which has secured high production of steel by means of shaft furnace expects to increase the transportation of rich iron ore from Tungpientao, in accordance with an agreement reached with the Tungpientao Development Company last fall. The firm also expects to operate its newly installed smelting furnace near the end of this year.

Another steel works in Penhsihu, which has installed a new shaft furnace and made certain repairs, is bending its efforts toward increased production of phosphorous iron and pig iron. An additional steel mill of the Showa Steel Works is expected to operate in full swing shortly. It is anticipated that magnetite in Tungpientao and spongy iron from Fushun colliery will be used as raw material for manufacturing special steel.

Coal: In conjunction with the production of steel, positive efforts will be directed to exploit various mines which produce coal essential in the manufacture of steel.

Concentrated efforts will be made to mine high grade coal in keeping with the national policies. In this connection it is expected that by rationalizing the management of the Manchuria Coal, the South Manchuria Railway and other companies the increase in coal will be realized. The mines in various places are being exploited with a view to obtaining coal which is adapted for the production of steel.

Non-Ferrous Metals: The production of raw materials for the manufacture of non-ferrous metals has been accelerated since the outbreak of the War because of the importance of these metals in Japan's war industries.

Plans for the manufacture of aluminum, magnesium and other light metals are being carried out by the Manchuria Light Metal Company.

Liquid Fuel: Production of shale-oil is in full swing. The refinery at Fushun is in full operation while the construction of a refinery at Antung is making a steady progress.

Furthermore, arrangements are being made to increase the production capacity of the Fushun Liquefaction Plant and to establish a Synthetic Fuel and Coal Liquefaction Research Institute at Antung.

Machine and Chemical Industries Plans have been formulated to develop industries for the manufacture of arms, airplanes, motorcars, machine tools, steel, machines for electric communication, ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, soda, gun powder, cement and others indispensable for state defense. Construction of a plant at Kirin for the production of carbide is worthy of note.

Electric Industry: In addition to the hydro-electric plant which was completed in Chingpohu in December last year, the Fengman plant on the Sungari is expected to start operation some time this spring. As the hydro-electric plant at Shufeng on the Yalu is in full operation, the first five-year hydro-electricity plan may be said to have been carried out satisfactorily.

The construction of hydro-electric power plants at Wiju and Yunfeng on the Yalu and at Hun-chiang, Tungpientao, and the operation of steam power plants have made the electrical industry complete in every line.

Light Industries: Light industries for the manufacture of daily necessities are making a steady progress on the basis of a plan made in 1941 and a satisfactory result is attained. However, further efforts are being

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

Patriotic Drives, Other Events Marking This Year's First Imperial Rescript Day

On the occasion of the Thirteenth Imperial Rescript Observance Day today, which is also the first in the second year of the war, the 100,000,000 people of Japan will renew their determination to bring the current war to ultimate victory. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association today is launching two campaigns, namely, the exchange of all coins except those of aluminum and the encouragement of a simple mode of living.

In this connection, special programs were prepared by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. On Thursday at 7:35 p.m., Katsuroku Aikawa of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association spoke over the radio on the above-mentioned campaigns, stressing the urgency of doubling the people's determination to win final victory. Extended till today, the special radio program included the reading of the Imperial Rescript, the rebroadcasting of a special address by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and an address by Baron Iwakusu Ida, member of the House of Peers.

Today is also to be made particularly memorable by the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the memorial monument to be constructed in memory of the late Tokichi Setoguchi, composer of the Military March. It is recalled that the same March was broadcasted preceding the announcement of the war result of the Battle of Hawaii, on December 8, 1941. The ceremony is scheduled to be held in the compound near the Music Hall of Hibiya Park 11 a.m. attended by Rear-Admiral Kunishige Taketomi and by some 150 musicians. The chief priest of the Togo Shrine will preside and the event will be concluded with the playing of the Military March by the Navy Band.

SHORTAGE OF BREAD IN AMERICA SERIOUS

Roosevelt Administration Seen Responsible for Lack Of Food

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—At the 78th session of the United States Congress opening today, the food problem is likely to be taken up as material for attacking the Roosevelt Administration, it is reported from Washington.

Reflecting congressional opposition to the maladministration which has resulted in a dire shortage of food despite the frantic efforts made by the Roosevelt Administration, is a voice of opposition raised by Republican Senator Clyde Reed from Kansas, who stated:

"Within 30 or 60 days the United States will be confronted with a serious shortage of bread which is attributable to a wrong step taken by the Government.

"By accommodating funds to wheat-producing farmers, the Government raised the wheat price, which has reached the highest mark since 1937.

"On the other hand, the Price Adjustment Bureau pegged the price of wheat flour to that of September 28 to October 2. As a result, flour

(Continued on Page 2)

CHAGRINED AMERICA POUNCES ON FINLAND

Premier Rangell Scored for Proposing Toast to Japan At Legation's Reception

Exclusive to Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—A glaring instance of trampling upon international decorum, by the United States, which fact has simply evoked unpleasant impressions in many countries, has recently been revealed.

It happened that the Japanese Legation in Helsinki on December 7 held a reception party in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Premier Johann C. Rangell of Finland was among those who were invited at the party. The famous film depicting the real warfare at Pearl Harbor taken by Japanese cameramen was exhibited at the reception. All those in attendance were very much impressed with the daring and thrilling attacks launched by the Japanese Forces. Representing those who were invited Premier Rangell proposed a toast to the victory of the Japanese Forces and cheered "banzai" for the Japanese Empire.

Out of jealousy and consternation,

(Continued on Page 2)

BOOK BY ABEND REJECTS CLAIM OF WHITE BOOK

U.S. War Preparations Before Pearl Harbor Debacle Described by Times Scribe

RAPS STATE DEPARTMENT

Japan's Attacks on Hawaii, Philippines, Malai Smashed American Strategy

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Well-informed observers here see much irony in the fact that the recent book of Hallett Abend, former Shanghai correspondent of The New York Times and at present one of its Washington correspondents, who is known for his anti-Japanese views, repudiates all the essential claims of the White Book, "War and Peace" published by the United States State Department purporting to lay the blame for the current war at the doors of Germany, Italy and Nippon.

Abend's book, called "Pacific Defense," gives a minute description of the war preparations of the United States prior to the Pearl Harbor fiasco, thus unwittingly giving the direct lie to the main contention of the White Book.

The war makers of the United States, in view of the bitter criticisms directed at America by world opinion, are striving their utmost to distort the facts in order to shift the responsibility for the current World War on to the Axis Powers. On January 3, by way of preparations for Congress to open on January 6, the State Department published a White Book recording the foreign relations of the United States for the last ten years, entitled "War and Peace." Major repercussions have attended its circulation not only in political quarters in America but in all the civilized world. The unscrupulous and crude arguments in this what is intended to be an authoritative Government report are eliciting ridicule and condemnation from various quarters.

To Offset Criticism

The document is generally considered to be merely another instance of the tortuous chain of reasoning by which the United States Government is seeking to justify the tight corner in which it is finding itself in order to offset the severe criticisms against its methods of conducting the war. It seeks arduously enough to give the impression that its chief aim is to warn all those concerned against the plots of the Axis camp and to demonstrate the peaceful nature of the United States foreign policy.

Impartial observers here, however, have received the impression that President Roosevelt went far out of his way to alienate Italy from Germany just before Italy entered the war and left no stone unturned in his anxiety to bring pressure to bear on Nippon in order to weaken the strength of the Axis camp in East Asia. The White Book has quite a number of unpleasant things to say regarding the so-called attitude of the Axis nations but it unwittingly betrays the secret machinations and subterranean diplomacy by which the United States drove the Axis camp to war and turned the war, once it started, into a world-wide conflagration.

The so-called peace policy of the United States, which Washington has deemed it necessary to defend to the length of a book, is given the lie by a book recently published by Hallet Abend. It ruthlessly exposes the aggressive attitude of the United States toward Nippon before the start of war. The book, naturally, is not intended to be a refutation of the Government publication, but its text is such as to repudiate all the essential statements in the White Book.

Abend begins his narrative with his trip to the erstwhile Netherlands East Indies in the summer of 1941

"Toward the end of August, 1941, I had the good fortune to have the opportunity of visiting the Netherlands East Indies," the writer says. "A United States Government committee was to be dispatched there and I was to avail myself of the chance. It was already evident at the time that the United States was heading for war with Japan and it was the United States that was strengthening each link in the chain of encirclement about Japan.

Lets Cat Out of Bag

The State Department White Book emphasizes the point that Nippon, while lodging protests by peaceful means over the encircling movement

(Continued on Page 2)

128 FOE CRAFT ARE SHOT DOWN IN BURMA AREA

Details of Brilliant Aerial Activities of Imperial Forces Revealed

DECEMBER FIGURES GIVEN

Enemy Military Establishments Destroyed or Burned Total About 50

Imperial Japanese Air Forces during December scored very brilliant results, shooting down 128 enemy airplanes in the Burma area and other districts, according to Domei. The enemy air forces in all India consist of about 600 planes, of which about 200 are in the eastern district. Details follow:

(1.) Eastern District of India:
34 enemy planes shot down (of which 8 are not certain) and 25 planes destroyed.

(2.) Yunnanye Area:
5 shot down (of which 2 are not certain) and 13 destroyed.

Losses inflicted on enemy air forces which raided the Burma area during the same period follow:

(3.) 20 enemy planes shot down in aerial combats.

(4.) 31 enemy planes shot down by ground gunfire.

(5.) Total shot down 128 (of which 10 are uncertain).

(6.) Enemy military establishments destroyed or burned at about 50 places.

(7.) 26 enemy ships either sunk or destroyed at Chittagong.

During the period only two Japanese planes self-blasted and seven have not yet returned.

8,000 Troops Taken

Domei

TSINGTAO, January 7.—During its third operations in eastern Shantung Province, an undisclosed Japanese unit, by the end of December, successfuly destroyed 33 enemy military establishments and captured 7,988 enemy troops as well as a large quantity of arms and ammunition, military sources here revealed today.

Defying freezing weather and blinding snow storms, the undisclosed unit continued its third operations against 10,000 Communist forces in the eastern Chiaochow war zone from November 22, it was said.

The Communist troops were infesting the mountainous regions of the province with the object of spreading Communism among the people there, it was said.

The war results reported by the undisclosed Japanese unit were said to include 33 military installations destroyed, 7,988 war prisoners captured, 1,015 enemy dead left behind, as well as one mountain gun, two trench mortars, 12 light trench mortars, 449 rounds of shells, one heavy machine gun, nine light machine-guns, 826 rifles, 14,897 rounds of ammunition, 88 revolvers, 198 revolver bullets, 27 field guns and 1,402 hand grenades captured.

AMERICA BANS USAGE OF CARS FOR PLEASURE

Order Issued by Price Control Board to Affect 8,400,000 Automobile Owners

America's Price Control Board on January 5 issued an order prohibiting the usage of automobiles for travel, pleasure and all other non-urgent matters in the 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia, according to a January 6 Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

By this order, effective from noon, January 7, more than 8,400,000 automobile owners will be affected. Those who violate the new law will have their gasoline tickets taken away from them. The law covers much ground, prohibiting the usage of automobiles in social life. All automobiles parked near race tracks, movie theaters, sports centers and other places of amusement will be presumed to be owned by law-breakers. The Price Control Board will also effect a ration system for oil used for heating. This system will affect the consumption of oil for heating by all except private residences and is being effected for a further saving of fuel.

CITATIONS ARE ISSUED THREE ARMY OFFICERS FOR BATAAN EXPLOITS

CITATIONS

Captain Sadao Hori,
Commander of a Reconnoitering Air Company.

The above-mentioned led the others in facing difficult positions from the beginning of the operations against the Philippines, and performed many difficult duties satisfactorily. Thus he demonstrated the one-ness of operations in the air and on the ground. Notably, in the operations of the Tanaka Unit in the neighborhood of Banoktan, on December 21 he undertook reconnaissance which he performed in the face of severe enemy fire. At the same time he repeated a daring bombing and machine-gunning attack, thus subduing the enemy. When he was going to effectuate the picking-up of message tubes, he came under severe enemy fire. The plane occupied by him caught fire and was destroyed. The Captain calmly and quickly made a forced landing on the beach in the neighborhood. He had received several wounds, but was undaunted. He forced his way on foot through the enemy forces and was successful in establishing connection with the ground unit. Under cover of night he ran more than 100 kilometers and returned to the base. Then he allotted the company for action for the next day.

Also on December 31, as soon as he discovered that the enemy was retreating in the direction of the Bataan Peninsula, he landed at an air-field still unoccupied in the neighborhood of Baliuag, established connection with the vanguard of the ground corps marching in the neighborhood of the air-field, and presented his opinions on the cutting off of the retreat line of the enemy. On January 2 he landed at the air-field in the City of Manila and, ascertaining the state of affairs in the city before and after the advance of the ground unit into the city, quickly forwarded the information. These acts contributed greatly toward the direction of the operations of the Army.

Furthermore, on the evening of January 3, while the unit was advancing on Kabanatsan, he engaged two enemy fighter planes over where the unit was advancing, and met a glorious death.

The above-mentioned acts of the Captain were expressions of the vigorous sense of responsibility of one who dares to perform his duty at the risk of his life. The military exploits were distinguished. As a company commander and an airman, he was an example of the officers and men of the Imperial Army.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

June 28, 1942.

MASAHARU HOMMA,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces
in the Philippine Area.

Captain Chuyu Yamazaki,
Company Commander of the Morita Infantry Unit.

The above-mentioned participated in the battle for the reduction of Bataan. In the attack on the enemy second line position at the foot of the eastern part of Mount Samat, he as commander of an advance party on April 5 skilfully made a surprise attack on the flank of the enemy protection position and reduced it.

Next, when it came to an attack on the main position, as commander of a first line company he found himself under a condition where he had to conduct operations against the stubborn enemy falling back on a strong position in the jungle with only an infantry force. He always was at the head of the column. He led a desperate attack against a hail of enemy bullets and promptly captured a corner of the enemy position.

Then he became aware of the fact that the situation in the area where the main body of the unit was operating was not developing as anticipated. He quickly decided to destroy the rear of the enemy right wing so that the battle situation might be made to develop favorably. Skilfully seizing an opportunity to open hostilities, he dashed against the enemy position brandishing a sword. Presently the Captain received severe wounds. There was one casualty after another among the men under him. Never yielding, however, he charged repeatedly and by degrees achieved success. Thus the way was paved for the collapse of the enemy position in the entire area at the foot of the eastern part of Mount Samat.

The above-mentioned acts were demonstrations of a vigorous attack spirit and a supreme spirit of sacrifice. The military exploits were distinguished. He is truly a model of commanders of the Imperial Army.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

June 26, 1942.

MASAHARU HOMMA,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces
in the Philippine Area.

Sub-lieutenant Fukuji Suzuki
Of the Matsuda Unit.

The above-mentioned participated in the battle for the reduction of Manila. As the commander of a first line section in the operations in the neighborhood of the destroyed bridge at Barbungan he received orders on December 25 to attack the enemy position. Promptly he judged correctly the movements of the enemy and the lay of the land. His quick eye saw the weakness of the enemy. Acting on his own responsibility, he quickly put himself at the head of a section in the face of severe enemy fire and at one charge penetrated into the enemy position. Subsequently he exploited the success. Acting quickly, he crushed the basic point of the enemy left wing. Thus he paved the way for the success of the attack by the unit.

The above-mentioned acts of the Sub-lieutenant were cool and daring. Not only his judgments on matters of strategy were right and proper, but also decisions made by him on his own authority were proper. The result was that our operations were influenced favorably. His military exploits were distinguished. He is truly a model of commanders of the Imperial Army.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

June 28, 1942.

MASAHARU HOMMA,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces
in the Philippine Area.

Captain Hori's Brave Reconnoitering in Plane Saved Nippon Units

DIED GALLANT DEATH

Captain Yamazaki and Sub-Lieutenant Suzuki Helped to Take Enemy Positions

Three officers of the Imperial Army, who rendered distinguished services in the operations for the reduction of the Philippine Islands, were honored on Thursday when the War Ministry announced that citations issued to them had been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

One of the honored officers was Captain Sadao Hori. He died a glorious death in an aerial engagement with two enemy fighter planes over Kabanatsan in the Bataan Peninsula.

The two other officers, both of them living, are Captain Chuyu Yamazaki and Sub-lieutenant Fukuji Suzuki.

The announcement of the War Ministry follows:

"Captain Sadao Hori, Captain Chuyu Yamazaki, and Sub-Lieutenant Fukuji Suzuki, who rendered distinguished services in the operations for the reduction of the Philippines were awarded citations by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the area. This fact has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

Captain Hori's Exploits

An account of the exploits of Captain Hori follows:

"On December 19 the Sugano Unit departed from Bigan. In the neighborhood of Banoktan it met the resistance of a strong enemy force. A severe fight started on the morning of December 21.

"The Tanaka unit overtook the Sugano Unit. But it could not establish connection with the unit because a bridge south of Banoktan had been destroyed.

"Captain Hori received information to the effect that the Sugano Unit was in difficulties. In the company of Lieutenant Ito he boarded a plane and left at 1:20 p.m., himself piloting the plane. He also directed a plane piloted by Lieutenant Nakagawa.

"Here Captain Hori was asked by the Sugano Unit to reconnoiter the movements of the enemy north of San Juan. He flew his plane at a low altitude in order to ascertain the movements of the enemy. He descended to an altitude of 500 meters. He was fired on by anti-aircraft batteries. Undaunted, he performed his duty, and forwarded the information gathered at a great risk to his life to the Sugano Unit.

"Later, while he was reconnoitering in the neighborhood of San Juan he met violent fire from enemy anti-aircraft guns. A group of a few hundred enemy troops caught his eye. He strafed them with his machine gun and succeeded in subduing the enemy.

"On the way to the base he was asked by the Sugano Unit to pick up message tubes. The place where he was to pick them up was in close proximity to the enemy position. Moreover, it was within the range of enemy anti-aircraft batteries.

"He dared to descend to a very low altitude. As he was going to pick up the message tubes, he was fired on. In a moment his plane caught fire.

Brings Plane Down

"Calmly he brought his burning machine down on the beach in the neighborhood.

"He and his co-occupant had been wounded in several places. They helped each other, and forwarded a complete report on the movements of the enemy forces to the commander of the Sugano Unit.

"While receiving treatment, Captain Hori heard the content of the message in the tube which had been picked up by him. The message contained a request that he should report the situation in which the Sugano Unit was placed to the commander of the Tanaka Unit.

"Captain Hori decided that he had yet to perform his duty. In a plane he penetrated through the enemy

(Continued on Page 2)

BOOK BY ABEND REJECTS CLAIM

(Continued From Page 1)

led by the United States, had been carefully pushing its war plans. The Abend book, however, lets the cat out of the bag by saying that already in the autumn of 1941 there no longer were diplomatic relations, properly speaking, between the United States and Nippon.

Says he: "The Democratic Powers would not relax their strangle hold on the economic life of the other party. They armed themselves and prepared for war in the Far East. On the other hand, Japan did not stay its hand of chastisement of Chungking. Thus the tension grew daily. The United States during this long period between August and December put up a funny show, the right hand disowning what the left hand was doing. At Washington, the State Department continued the negotiations with Japan with the sanction of the White House. At the same time, however, the War and Navy Departments, also with the sanction of the White House, were, overtly or covertly, making preparations for war and were stepping on it. As they admitted, they were making preparations in the conviction that war was now inevitable."

From this it is clear that the United States had been planning for war months before the opening of the peace negotiations.

After having made this damaging disclosure, Abend goes on to point out the supremely timely and appropriate nature of the Nippon surprise attack on Pearl Harbor simultaneously with the attacks on the Philippines and Malaya. He says that the East Asia strategy plan which the United States had so jealously been guarding was torn to pieces at one blow and hung up to dry.

"The new strategic program of the United States Navy in the Pacific had been prepared on the basis of the results of two years' naval warfare. American naval experts were firmly cognizant of the vulnerability of surface ships to submarine attacks, especially to air torpedoes. Thus the Japanese advance into French Indo-China gave no concern to our admirals. French Indo-China and Japan are connected solely by sea. The distance is 2,100 miles. For several hundred miles to French Indo-China the South China Sea is only 800 miles wide at the most. In order that Japan may send supplies or reinforcements to the garrison in French Indo-China, convoys must be sent past this narrow strip of water. But the land bordering on this waterway is in the hands of a powerful enemy. Thus the air forces of the United States and its allies are in a position to destroy the convoys, while the scores of submarines of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands could send torpedoes against the slow-moving transports and the convoying fleet. High-speed destroyers would also worry the flanks of a convoy like a pack of wolves. In the north, the Chungking army will begin a determined offensive by land."

Such was the general scheme cherished by the United States up to the time Nippon gained the upper hand in the War of Greater East Asia by means of its surprise attacks. It explains why the United States dared to provoke Nippon by freezing its assets in America in the summer of 1941 and prohibited the export of petroleum to the same country.

Mr. Abend reports the following, among others, in regard to the war preparations of the United States which he saw in the course of his tour:

(1) On the evening that the ship I was on board arrived at Numea, capital of French New Caledonia, I went on deck after taking a bath and changing clothes. There I was surprised to see a young American naval officer of about 20 in khaki and a sailor. Where on earth did they come from? They were both air pilots. Were they going to New Zealand or to Australia, or were they to stay in this French colony to help guard the nickel smelting furnaces? To these delicate questions, they smiled and shook their heads and changed the subject. No one could draw any information from them. One thing was plain and it was that they were not going to the Netherlands East Indies.

(2) At the end of 1940, the British Dominions, colonies and other countries on the Pacific, Hawaii and other American bases in the Pacific including Alaska, were in reality engaged in arbitrary activities and there was no plan unifying them, although Japan was denouncing them for forming a hostile ring of encirclement. Toward the end of 1941, however, various facts, which Japan denounced as criminal conspiracies, came to light. For instance, Dutch pilots flew from Surabaya and Bandoeng to the Philippines in order to make themselves familiar with the United States air and fuel supply bases, while American airmen flew from Manila to the Netherlands East Indies to make themselves at home with the landing places in these islands. Similar joint war preparations were conducted between the Philippines and Malai. In the summer of 1941 an astonishing number of American-made planes of varying sizes and types flew across the Pacific to these parts. The frequency of their transportation and their vast number made it possible to liken them to the seasonal migration of birds.

"For months the transportation of American troops and munitions to East Asia went on increasing. American warships, painted black, carefully guarded the troops and munitions proceeding to various points west of Honolulu. Other warships convoyed the transports after they made Manila, when they headed for Batavia, Rangoon or Singapore.

The above is roughly the American government's war plans against Japan as stated by Abend. If we had allowed the chance to carry out the first attack against this enemy to escape and thus had not moved ahead of the enemy we would have been ensnared in the enemy's careful and finely worked out plans. If Japan had not destroyed America's plans before they were put into working order Japan would have been completely encircled by the enemy.

By reading this work by Abend we discover that the sudden attack carried out by Japan which the American White Book denounces as "Japanese treachery" was in reality a great victory in strategy and military science. When we look back upon the international situation surrounding our nation in December, of the year before last we cannot help but feel a certain terror. Abend writes of conditions at that time as follows:

"On Sunday, September 7, 1941 there were almost no ships on the sea off Pearl Harbor, but in the air were more than 40 army and navy planes. Within Pearl Harbor, however, various ships of various sizes painted black or grey were concentrated at the docks and piers. When I had visited the same Pearl Harbor in January of that year, that is, eight months previously, the greater part of the fleet was still painted white.

"One day in September of that year I talked and discussed war, politics and foreign relations with Kimmel, then commander-in-chief of the American Pacific Fleet. He told me at that time that Midway was already fortified but that the defenses of Wake were not yet completed. He declared that with the airplane in its present stage of development the only point from which land-based bombers could take off and bomb Pearl Harbor and return was Midway. Supposing the outbreak of war between Japan and America, Kimmel declared, 'If hostilities begin between Japan and America the tremendous attack power of the American navy will astound the world, just as did the German panzer units on the Western Front. If Japan starts something with us it will be easy to defeat Japan, but we probably would have to be prepared to pay great sacrifices before we do that. The morale of the American navy at the present has reached its height and its training is like that of a perfectly coordinated football team. At present our submarines completely submerged can score a tremendously higher rate of hits than the rate reached in the last war in which submarines came to the surface and torpedoes fired after being sighted by binoculars.'

"It is clear from Kimmel's statement that the defeat at Pearl Harbor was not due to the lack of war supplies or any shortage of morale among the personnel. The disastrous defeat was due to the lack of political recognition of the leaders of the army and navy. If they had any political understanding that Japanese surprise attack on December 7 would have been impossible. They did not know that nothing was as clear as that Japan, forced politically, economically and militarily into desperateness, would soon stand up and fight."

His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience Ambassador Yoshizawa

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Nippon Ambassador to French Indo-China, who is presently in Tokyo, was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at 2 p.m. on Thursday to report on the recent situation in French Indo-China. Others permitted to hear the report included, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty.

SOVIET PUPILS AFFECTED

ANKARA.—Soviet children are to have a shorter winter vacation this year. Instead of the usual four weeks winter recess, the younger children will have only 10 days and the older ones six days, according to an announcement made over the Moscow radio.

The time thus saved will be used by the children for taking part in wartime work.

CITATIONS ISSUED ARMY OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 1)

position and reported the condition of the Sugano Unit at headquarters of the Tanaka Unit. He was instrumental in the saving of the Sugano Unit from a critical situation.

"Captain Hori, who had now performed his duty, ran more than 100 kilometers along a route which ran through the enemy position although he was severely wounded, to return to the base. Upon his arrival at the base he completed an arrangement under which he and the men under him were to cooperate in the landing operations of the main force of the unit on Ringaen Bay which were be carried out the following day.

"The ground forces which landed on Ringaen Bay swiftly advanced along the Kabanatsan Road leading to Manila.

"At about 5 p.m. on December 31 the vanguard of the forces consisted of tank units reached a point 40 kilometers north of Manila.

"The Hori company cooperated day after day with the ground forces in their march on Manila.

"At 3 p.m. on December 31 Captain Hori in the company of Lieutenant Ito boarded a plane and left the Carmen airfield.

"At this juncture he was asked by the ground forces to reconnoiter the movements of the enemy in the direction of Manila.

"At 4:40 p.m. the same day he reached over Manila. He observed the enemy forces retreating hurriedly from Manila in the direction of Sanernand. At that time the tank units of the ground forces were at a standstill north of Bustos. It was impossible for them to advance because most of the bridges in the neighborhood had either been smashed or destroyed by fire.

"Captain Hori observed that there was one bridge left intact, the Carunpit bridge. He also became aware that there were no obstacles on the road to be used by the tank units.

"Captain Hori judged that if the tank units could reach Carunpit it would be possible for them to cut off the retreat line of the enemy and capture the main body of the enemy force.

"Accordingly he brought his plane down at an airfield still unoccupied on the northeastern side of Baliuag, and from there he got his information through to the tank units. He also advised the tank units to make a dash against Carunpit. Then he took off and made a similar report to the ground forces."

Thick Jungles in Way

The Morita Infantry Unit which broke through the enemy's positions in the Samat mountains immediately with the start, on April 3, of the general offensive in Bataan advanced to the lines on the northern side of the mountains at 10 a.m. on April 5. Thick jungles stood in its way, coordination with comrade tank and artillery units was difficult, contact with air units was next to impossible and the conditions of the enemy lines were unknown but the advance continued.

Then suddenly the Yamazaki Company, which was proceeding first as a vanguard along the No. 5 Road toward the source of the San Bisente River discovered an enemy post on the north bank of the river "E". Captain Yamazaki succeeded in surprising this post and secured valuable information concerning judgment of the enemy's position. Based on information gained here the company took the enemy lines on the north side of the river "E" from the rear and then began to scout the south side of the river.

The enemy's positions on the south side were concealed skilfully in the thick jungle growth and were of formidable construction. Because of the thick growth and other conditions coordination between infantry and artillery and infantry and the air arm was impossible and fighting had to be carried on by infantry alone. The Yamazaki Company, as the Morita Infantry Unit's extreme left wing first line, attacked from the area along the No. 5 Road. Captain Yamazaki and his men fought their way through furious enemy fire and together with the extreme right wing penetrated into and took a corner of the enemy's Uma position.

But the battle of the main body of the Unit did not progress as was anticipated. Seeing this Captain Yamazaki, seizing the opportunity offered by comrade artillery units successfully controlling the enemy on Cabbot Heights, led his unit against the enemy's right flank. In this movement Captain Yamazaki was hit in the left thigh by a bullet and in the right thigh by a shell fragment and walking for him became extremely difficult. The number of those killed and wounded mounted apallingly, with more than 45 being killed in action.

Captain Yamazaki however continued to work nearer to the enemy's right flank, completely destroying the enemy there. His action not only made advantageous the further development in the fighting but made possible the destruction by our Forces of the enemy positions in the eastern part of the Samat mountains.

The furious fighting of Sub-Lieutenant Fukuji Suzuki of the Matsuda Unit in the Palubungan area on December 25 deserves special noting. The district along the right bank of the Palubungan river was occupied by Japanese Forces on that day, but all bridges in the neighborhood were destroyed by the enemy then, while the enemy soldiers were offering stubborn resistance of the northwestern height.

Sub-Lieutenant Suzuki then launched an attack against these enemy forces to make the passage of the river by the main Japanese Forces easy. A daring attack was started by him at the head of his corps at about 7 a.m. on that day. As expected, the corps met a barrage of gunfire from the enemy over the river. Carefully scouting the enemy position, Sub-Lieutenant Suzuki acted promptly and daringly in the face of enemy fire and succeeded in moving to the northwestern district of the bridge. His unremitting thrust soon resulted in the occupation of the height.

Without relaxation Sub-Lieutenant Suzuki moved to the rear of the enemy position and after penetrating a jungle difficult of passage and barbed wires set at several points also occupied the rear position. Here Sub-Lieutenant Suzuki and his men killed scores of enemy troops either by shooting or stabbing and swept the enemy at every corner. Further and further, he pushed on until he advanced to a designated point. This caused the enemy to give up their important position on their left wing. This paved the way for the Matsuda Unit to score victory in its brilliant attack on the enemy main forces.

Nanking Plans Talks On National Drives To Bolster Structure

Domei

NANKING, January 7.—With the successful completion of last year's agenda, the New National People's Movement Promotion Committee, which is under the guidance of the Government, has decided to call a conference here on January 13 with the object to formulate an extensive program for the present year, it was learned today. The conference is slated to discuss various problems in connection with last year's program, which involved enlightenment, training and guidance, as well as steps to extend the sphere of the movement's activities this year to the Young Men's Association, Boy Scouts, students, government officials and laborers in agrarian areas, thereby achieving further strengthening of national sentiment for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

ENEMY AIRMEN SEEN INEFFECTIVE IN INDIA

Nippon Air Unit Commander Says Anglo-American Forces Lack Training, Spirit

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED AIR BASE, January 6.—In the devastating air raids carried out recently by the Nippon Air Force on Chittagong, Tinsukia, Yunnanye, Feni and Calcutta, the glaring weakness of the enemy airmen in India has become clearly evident, according to the commander of an Imperial Air Unit which has taken active part in the attacks.

Although the enemy still boasts of 600 or so planes in India, the Japanese air units are dealing with them as they come, this commander declared. He continued:

"The enemy airmen in India are untrained. This is especially the case with the fighter units. The Japanese airmen put themselves through intensive training in marksmanship. But the enemy airmen in India are poor beyond comparision at spotting the target. It is customary for young men to be sent to join the air force in India as soon as they have acquired a half or one third of the training possessed by the average Japanese airman. It seems that these young men are rushed to the first line barely before they complete field training. In meeting them in aerial engagements, one is surprised at the poor technique.

Enemy Fighters Ineffectual

"Theoretically, a member of the enemy air force in India is supposed to know the art of aerial warfare. In actual warfare, however, he is utterly ineffectual, for a theory is after all only a theory. An enemy airman would be fortunate indeed if we met him in the way he has been led to believe we would meet him. We know how to outwit him. But he is dismayed and utterly helpless. When we do not fight according to his preconceived notions. The weakness of the members of the enemy air force in India is that they have little knowledge of the higher type of fighting technique. This is why they find themselves helpless when caught unawares.

"An airman with a good plane and superior technique alone can hope to achieve results in an aerial engagement. A Japanese airman has the combination of a good plane and superior technique. On the other hand, an enemy airman has no such combination. The enemy may have good planes. But they lack the fighting spirit. This is the fundamental reason why he is at a disadvantage in an aerial battle.

"A Japanese airman makes a point of firing at very close range. This is why the fire of the Imperial Air Force is accurate. A shot fired at a close range is far more effective than one fired at a distance of a few hundred meters.

"Of late enemy airman in India have developed a tendency to flee at the sight of a Japanese fighter plane. They have reason to fear a Japanese airman who shoots at close range."

Chagrined America Pounces on Finland

(Continued From Page 1)

however, the Evening Star at Washington took up this mere social event and printed a long fabricated account on it, saying in part, "That Premier Rangell of Finland suggested a toast to Japan's victory and America's defeat may have been the result of his being intoxicated by Japanese rice-wine or of his recent honor given by Japan in the shape of the Grand Order of the Rising Sun."

The manner in which the whole story was printed is full of sarcasm and meanness. It is only too natural according to diplomatic custom that a man who is invited to a reception pays his respect to a host, be the function official or private. Premier Rangell's paying of courtesy to Japan at the reception is nothing particularly relating to Japanese-Finnish relationship. This is an acknowledged diplomatic decorum.

America's worry and jealousy did not stop here. A Daily Mail dispatch to Stockholm dated December 29 has the following to say on the same question:

"The Washington Government on December 29 suspended supply of information and pamphlets to the Finnish Information Center in New York. This measure is taken out of America's retaliation for the rumors that the Finnish Premier suggested a toast to Japan's brilliant victory at a reception party held in the Japanese Legation in Helsinki on December 7."

America's rash yet childish step is dumbfounding the public. It is recalled that the Washington Government recently demanded the Finnish Government to close all the Finnish consulates in the United States. Not only this, but the Washington Government is following an intimidatory policy toward Finland, including a possible recall home of the American Minister in Helsinki. Thus, these reckless actions of America have exposed to the rest of the world that it has now lost diplomatic courtesy.

Hsuchow Branch Opened

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 5.—The Hsuchow branch of the Sino-Nipponese Cultural Association was inaugurated recently.

'Prevention More Than Cure' Is Slogan Of Nippon Expert on Tropical Diseases

The study of tropical diseases should be concentrated on their prevention rather than treatment, in the opinion of Dr. Minamisaburo Omori of the Tropical Medicine Research Laboratory attached to the Tohoku Imperial University, who is now in Shonan City to study the prevention of tropical diseases, particularly malaria.

Pointing out that it is generally known that the principal carriers of tropical pestilence are the insects—malaria and dengue fever, for example, are spread by mosquitoes—Dr. Omori declared therefore it is important that scientists should first exterminate these baneful insects before doctors arrive with injection or vaccine.

Dr. Omori stated that in Japan the study of malaria carrying mosquitoes has become intensive since the China Affair, and the opportunity has come to extend such studies to the Southern Regions.

Formerly when a new mosquito was discovered, it was reported to the educational society in India, and the mosquito was named by an English scholar. Henceforth Japan must take the initiative in such studies, Dr. Omori contended.

Dr. Omori is collecting data and materials on tropical diseases during his sojourn in the Southern Regions.

Negro U.S. Private Sentenced to Death For Shooting Officer

Colored buck private David Cobbs of the American troops stationed in England was tried under military law and sentenced to death for the shooting of an American officer while on sentry duty, according to a report reaching Lisbon from London and relayed to Domei under date of January 6. Cobbs pleaded that he had received instructions not to hesitate to fire on anyone who violated the commands entrusted to a sentry. In view of the current serious friction between negro and white soldiers, the incident is drawing close observation.

WHITE BOOK SHOWS GREW WARNED U.S.

Envoy Repeatedly Admonished Government Japan Could Not Be Bluffed Forever

The recently published 60,000-word American White Book reveals that the American ambassador in Tokyo had repeatedly warned his government that Japan could not be bluffed forever and that Japan would strike with "dramatic and dangerous suddenness," according to a January 6 Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

Concerning relations between Japan and America the White Book declares in substance as follows, according to the Domei dispatch:

On January 27, 1941 the American ambassador in Tokyo reported to the State Department that the Japanese Forces were planning to launch a sudden large-scale attack upon Pearl Harbor. It was the American government's policy to maintain peace to the end and to prevent any situation from arising which would draw it into war. However, by 1941 the president began to realize that the stage had been reached wherein the Japanese Government could no longer be held in check. On November 3, 1941 the American ambassador in Tokyo telegraphed to the State Department opposing the American viewpoint that Japan must eventually be led to ruin by forcing it to use up its economic and financial strength. At the same time the ambassador warned that the Japanese Government could take steps "with dramatic and dangerous suddenness" which would make war with the United States unavoidable.

On September 12, 1940 the ambassador in a telegram to Secretary of State Cordell Hull reported, "There is no mistake that the Japanese Government believes that the greatest opportunity to realize its expansion policy has arrived." Later he also reported that the Japanese Government was of the opinion that the defeat of Britain was inevitable.

A Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, dated January 6, relayed a Washington report that, on the same day, President Roosevelt held a military conference at the White House, concerning the war activities in the Pacific area.

Various interests represented by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, Walter Nash, the New Zealand Minister, Richard Casey, British Minister to West Asia, and other military and diplomatic dignitaries gathered and conferred on the war situations in the Pacific area and also on the conditions in North Africa. At the conference, Minister Casey reported that the 8th Division of the British forces was meeting great difficulty in replenishing the deficiency in arms, munitions, food and fuel supplies.

At a press conference after the meeting, Lord Halifax stated that discussions concerning the amelioration of the supply problem in the Pacific area were made.

NEEDS MORE WASTE PAPER

London's Frantic Appeal Meets Unsatisfactory Result

STOCKHOLM.—The British war industry is in urgent need of 100,000 tons of waste paper and cardboard, London radio announced recently.

It was most regrettable, the radio continued, that the drive to collect waste material, which had started so promisingly had fizzled out so disappointingly, since this was a sign of growing negligence.

Appealing to the British public to save odd scraps of paper for the war cause, the radio announcer declared:

"Even your bus tickets are of importance."

Condensed Milk Short in N.Y.

MADRID.—An insufficient supply of condensed milk in New York has induced Mayor Fiorello La Guardia to restrict the sale of evaporated milk only to persons presenting a medical prescription, according to a report of the Spanish news agency from New York.

TOKYO UNIVERSITIES BEAT KANSAI TEAMS

Most of New Year East Versus West Games Won by Collegians Here

Making off with 14 of the 15 games played, and taking the national basketball title, the rugby, baseball and basketball teams from the Tokyo universities swept to overwhelming victories over the Kansai universities in the annual East versus West New Year holiday tilts played in Tokyo and the Kansai district.

The Rikkyo University five, Kanto intercollegiate champions, copped the national basketball title defeating Shinko Pharmaceutical from Chosen, 34 to 32 Thursday, in the finals of the national men's and women's championship at the Meiji Shrine swimming pool court.

In the rugby matches held in Kansai, Keio University, Kanto intercollegiate title-holders, scored victories over Kyoto Imperial, Third Higher School and Doshisha fifteens. Meiji and Waseda also successfully turned back all oppositions. Meiji defeating Kwansei Gakuin, Ritsumeikan and Kyoto Imperial, and Waseda downing Doshisha and Kwansei Gakuin.

Waseda Takes Four

In the only event in which the local team failed to make a clean sweep, the baseball teams of Keio and Kwansei Gakuin fought to a 4 to 4 draw. Seven other tilts went to the Tokyo nines, Waseda University taking four games, Keio winning one and Hosei grabbing two tilts.

The National Basketball Championships, which were held for three days starting Tuesday at the specially constructed courts in the Meiji Shrine swimming stadium, was hard fought from the opening rounds to the finals.

The Rikkyo University quintet went into the finals by defeating the Gakushi Club of Tokyo, 75 to 45, on Wednesday while Shinko of Chosen downed Kyoto Imperial 45 to 42.

The championship match was a thriller all the way. The Chosen five with a couple of high scoring forward and center Kanemitsu and Kanemura, held at 19 to 12 lead at the half-time. In the second-half, the lead changed four times with Rikkyo turning on the heat in the final minutes of play to eke out a 34 to 32 victory. Both fives rang up 13 field goals, but Rikkyo was successful with 8 free throws against 6 for Shinko.

Scoring their first triumph in six meetings, the Keio University speed skaters out scored Waseda University, 46 to 44 in their three day match starting on New Year's day at the Lake Matsubara rink, Nagano Prefecture.

Led by Fukai, who garned three first places, Keio took four of the six events. Fukai took the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races. Here's a summary of the scores:

RUGBY

Keio	21	38—59
Kyoto Imperial	0	0—0
Meiji	18	45—63
Kwansei Gakuin	3	0—3
Waseda	8	17—25
Doshisha	3	0—3
Meiji	14	29—43
Ritsumeikan	0	0—0
Keio	51	58—109
3rd Higher School	0	0—0
Waseda	42	23—65
Kwansei Gakuin	0	3—3
Meiji	21	30—51
Kyoto Imperial	0	5—5

BASEBALL

Waseda 11, Doshisha Commercial 0.
Keio 4, Kwansei Gakuin 4.
Keio 9, Kandai 2.
Hosei 12, Kandai 0.
Waseda 13, Showa Commercial 8.
Waseda 11, Nichidai Semmon 6.
Hosei 9, Kwansei Gakuin 6.
Waseda 23, Kandai 1.

BASKETBALL

Men's Semi-final

Rikkyo 57, Gakushi Club (Tokyo) 45.
Shinko Pharmaceutical (Chosen) 45, Kyoto Imperial 42.

Women's Semi-final

Tokyo Higher Normal 41, Seika High School (Shizuoka) 34.
Takinogawa High (Tokyo) 29, Tokyo Postal Insurance 24.

Men's final

Rikkyo	12	22—34
Shinko (Chosen)	19	13—32

Women's final

Tokyo Higher Normal	26	14—40
Takinogawa High (Tokyo)	21	16—37

SKATING

(Waseda vs. Keio)

500-meter (separate course): Won by Sasaki (Keio) time—50.3
1.00-meters: Won by M. Yamashita (Waseda) Time—2.37.0
5.000-meter: Won by Fukai (Keio) Time—8.58.0
5.000-meters (Separate course) Won by Fukai, Time 8.50.0
10,000-meters: Won by Fukai (Keio) Time—18:20.3
2,000-meters relay: Won by Waseda (M. Yamashita, S. Yamashita, Kubota and Nitta) Time—3:18.0

Nakamura Is Named New Year Military Review Commander

General Kotaro Nakamura has been appointed Commander of the New Year's Grand Military Review, it was announced by the War Ministry Thursday. Appointment of Major-General Eiichi Tatsumi as Chief of Staff was also announced. Under Major-General Tatsumi come Colonel Masao Yamazaki, Lieutenant-Colonel Waichi Tajima, Lieutenant-Colonel Shichiro Mihara, Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshio Noto, Major Ryohei Higasa, and Major Masataka Iwano as staff officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Masao Nishi, Major Gisaku Takaura and Lieutenant Ichigoro Kaneko will serve as adjutants.

Hsinking Setup Is Completed To Back Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

made for Manchoukuo to become self-sufficient in daily necessities and at the same time to import a smaller quantity from Japan.

Agricultural Industry: With a view to discharging the mission as a source of supply of provisions and agricultural products necessary as materials for the manufacture of oil, a plan has been worked out on the basis of a permanent production increase and a wartime emergency production increase policy to cope with the current emergency situation properly.

Shortage of Bread In America Serious

(Continued From Page 1)

manufacturers faced with the abnormal rise of wheat ceased the purchase of wheat and selling of flour.

"Thus, the shortage of bread with which the United States is confronted is attributable to the above reasons. In other words, a remedy is to allow the raising of the flour price."

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INDIAN WOMEN JOIN IN FIGHT FOR LIFE AND LIBERTY

Stirred by the Battle for the Freedom of Their Motherland, They Have Come to the Forefront in the Crusade for Justice . . .

IN answer to the call of nationalism, the women of India are taking an active part in the political, social and cultural movements of their country, states Hilda Uyeno in the December issue of the Fujin Koron.

Prominent among the women who in the past have contributed greatly to the awakening of the people of India are Mrs. Jagannadham who established a medical college and a nurse's training school and Shrimati Remabhai Ranade who set up a school in Poona. The Indian women today are also taking an active part in wresting the independence of their country from the British.

"In the course of intimate contacts with Indian women, I learned that they have become enlightened more rapidly than I had surmised and in realizing how large a part Indian women play in India's independence, I cannot but help pay my deepest respects to the women of India," the writer states.

"People must have thought that India would sleep on eternally. For the people's blood and treasure, their freedom, their energy, and all kinds of products extracted from India, England gave in return poverty, death, and impotency," she continues, adding "the people of India from time immemorial are a race which has constantly borne the vicissitudes of nature and have endured them. The fields that they had toiled over with brutal force were ravaged and uprooted and when confronted with the dismal prospect of not being able to reap a kernel of grain they didn't despair—they went ahead and ate roots and leaves from trees. They are a race of people who have won in the fight against nature. In such ways of living, the so-called civilized British cannot attempt to follow. Tenacity, a characteristic of the Indian people, can be said to have been nurtured in that battle with nature.

Oppressed by Heavy Taxes

"Since the British invasion, moreover, they have endured a painful existence. Where once food scarcity had been confined to times of famine, since the British onslaught, a powerless economic condition has been brought on by a taxation on more than half their earnings, with the result that although there might be food to eat, they lacked the means to buy them.

"I flinched when I saw in a certain village in India the wasted bodies of the natives reduced to skin and bones. It was not because there were no food to eat, but because they could not buy them. Even in rich districts of India, I believe a highly efficient farmer can average but $3.60 per month. Yet, from such a poverty stricken populace on the verge of death from starvation, they do not fail to levy their frequent and heavy taxes. Tax delinquents are placed in a basket and left exposed to the direct and intense rays of the sun.

Great Changes Face Women

"Heretofore, Indian women were extremely shy, and due to their custom of not showing their faces to anyone but their husbands, women led a secluded existence in uncomfortable and ill-ventilated rooms called the zenana, but the storm of civilization from abroad penetrated this woman's abode from whence women sallied forth into the outer world. However, when they went outdoors they wore a covering over their faces called a purdah, but today one seldom sees on the streets, even that last vestige of feminine restriction. To an Indian woman who is so cautious, this was indeed a great change.

"Like all Asiatic women, the Indian woman has a rigid conception of chastity. So extreme is her unswerving idea of purity that, absurd as it may seem, an Indian woman does not allow herself to be examined by a male doctor, even at times when her illness is painful. Thus, in the past, a sickness that might have been cured, was left uncared for, with the result that many a woman patient after much suffering, died in convulsions.

"Mrs. Jagannadham was the one who rose to free the women of her race from such old ideas. She left India for Europe in 1888, bent on studying medicine. Upon attaining her profession, she returned to India, and established a women's medical college and a nurse's training school. As a result, graduate women doctors and nurses who yearly go forth into society upon graduating from these schools, limited in number though they are, extend courteous medical treatment and nurse's care to their fellow women who had heretofore died unnecessarily.

Female Education Stressed

"At the present in Madras State alone, there are 25 women medical colleges with approximately 2,000 students. The noteworthy characteristic of these schools lies in the fact that the majority of the instructors themselves are women. The most novel feature, however, which draws attention is the schools of obstetrics, where maternity itself is not stressed so much as the importance of hygiene before and after birth, and the care and training of infants. 'Better-Infant-Week,' Mother's Societies, and Women's Societies are being established and are receiving favorable reaction from the public. In 'Young India,' the task of all the women in India at the present moment is to become intelligent mothers for the creditable education of their children.

"In the field of education there were public schools maintained by village cooperatives even at the time of the British invasion of India. However, due to the dissolution of these village schools by the East India Company, their present number does not compare with their earlier growth despite sustained efforts during the 150 years that followed.

"Fearful that education would enhance self-enlightenment of the Indians, and create a breach with England, the British Government adopted an attitude of strong opposition toward the increase of schools. The bills for compulsory elementary education which were presented during the 1911 and 1916 Indian Congresses, met a flat veto from the British members of the Congresses, as well as from the Government appointed commission.

Upper: The hard-working Indian women of Rangoon have come to know, along with their sisters in India, the meaning of freedom, the joy of liberty, and are fighting for that day when the homeland of Buddha will once again belong to the Indian race. Left: A smiling, towering, turbaned Sikh policeman and a sturdy Japanese sentry exchange friendly greetings, discuss the pulse-quickening movement for an India for the Indians. (These Photos Passed by the War Ministry). Lower right: A view of Calcutta, one of the most important British bases in eastern India and scene of some of the most determined bids for Indian freedom.

First Aid Taught

"Thus, the degree of universal education until recently was very low, after the British conquest of India. In direct contrast, however, much attention has been placed on middle-school and college education, in which the greater part of an eight-cent per person fund expended for education has been used. At these schools where English is used universally, the omnipotence of Britain has been presented and infused in every course, with the result that students lose their national consciousness and tend toward admiration of everything Britain.

"Among the Indian women who were deeply concerned over the future of India, and who dedicated her life to the task of education was Shrimati Ramabai Ranade. Realizing that without training in domestic affairs, a woman cannot truly educate her child, and in view of the lack of medical facilities in India, which made it impossible to give proper care to the sick, she founded a school designed to educate girls in those necessary arts. This girl's school named Seva Sadan, was opened in Poona. At this school, courses such as medicine, hygiene, first-aid, domestic science, literature, economics, religion, music, gymnastics, and native dances were instituted, and all the necessary knowledge essential for women in the home could now be had.

National Consciousness Stressed

"In direct contrast to the numerous middle-schools and colleges established by the Government which aim at the extinction of the Indian spirit, these girl's school fostered the spirit of India and laid stress on strong national consciousness. The aim of education for a girl in every way, whether she goes out into society or remains in the home, is to run efficient her household or aid her husband, imbued with a keen awareness of the ideal Indian woman.

"Although Madame Ranade has already passed away, today, students of her school are scattered throughout the country and where they have gone, similar schools have sprung up and are contributing immeasurably to female education. Notwithstanding the fact that she was a woman, Madame Ranade presented a plan to the Government for compulsory elementary education—a move which was eventually decided upon. Her deed is certainly a meritorious one which deserves attention.

"Such new movements as women's education in India are quite different from those of other countries. The Indian women's husbands who actively risk their lives for the welfare of their country, are often jailed, executed, or punished without reason with the result that responsibility for the care and education of their children lies heavily upon the mothers. In the absence of their husbands they must guard their homes and feed their young and aged. They must at times become both doctors and nurses for their families. Thus an ordinary education is not enough to equip them for such responsibilities and, thus, they have come to seek practical education in order to become able mothers and wives.

Many Musicians Found

"Throughout India there are, at the present time, numerous girls' schools, women's colleges, and girls' normal schools (the majority of whose teachers are women) all of which maintain nationalism as their first principle of education, and 'good wives and wise mothers,' as their motto. Girls who enter domestic life after graduating from such schools educate their children, and are certainly able successors to their fathers, whom they might have lost.

"In fact, Indian women are doing splendid work in the outside world, not in the least outdone by the men or are they inferior to them. Although closeted in their zenanas until recent years, having cut their bonds, they have exhibited startling activity. Today they have produced numerous women writers, musicians, poets, dramatists, and newspaper women.

"Among the Indian women, perhaps, the most well-known in Japan, is Mrs. Naidu. It is well-nigh impossible to estimate how influential has been her writings in arousing the Indian masses. I dare say that next to Mahatma Gandhi, I believe that she has ably stimulated the spirit of the masses. Formerly a novelist, she gave up writing solely for her profession, and resolved to work for her country. Her poems are well from the very depths of her intense patriotism, so much that anyone reciting her poetry cannot but fail to be inspired. One can say that the very existence of the patriot-poet Mrs. Naidu is linked inseparably with India's independence movement.

Study of Law Popular

"From days of old, in India, composing poetry was considered highly in a woman's education, and well-to-do families almost always had their daughters practice composing poetry. At one time all letters were once written in poetry. Simultaneously, they were made to study music. As India's music is deemed to have been bequeathed to them directly from God, in many of their musical compositions which have been handed down from times of old, the name of God appears often. Since both poetry of Mrs. Naidu—with nothing outside of poetic sentiment, a medium to God—has been a strong weapon, I believe, which does not fail to impress the people with its holiness.

India's movement for freedom, inevitably has come to include freedom for women. Convinced that with the growing awareness of Indian women to the times, the mounting number of problems surrounding her awakening must be solved by women lawyers, Miss Sorabjee studied law and passed the bar in 1892.

Finally being granted permission to practice, by the British government in 1904, Miss Sorabjee established her law office in the same year and since then has labored incessantly as the ally for India's women in the settlement of various legal questions. Indian women who heretofore were prone to be disinterested in women suffrage for a long time, due to custom and superstition, now began to study law in greater numbers through Miss Sorabjee's encouragement. As a woman legal adviser, she worked in juvenile courts and local courts or as justice of the peace, and also served on the Supreme Court.

Women Participated in Battles

"Although with the advent of women's awakening and her eagerness for education, there have come forward many persons who are active in various fields. History reveals that women's participation in national politics dates back 4,000 years, and there are tales of many women who have fought bravely in battle. For instance, during the time of the British invasion, there were courageous women such as Lakshmi Bai and Ahalya Bai Holkar.

"Lakshmi Bai was the Queen of Jhansi. At that time, the King's state had yet escaped conquest by the British Army, but in an effort to conquer his territory the British army murdered the King, whereupon the Queen, despite her grief, resolutely mobilized the State troops for battle and herself took command of the army. Notwithstanding the fact that she was a woman, she fought courageously and with zeal, many times harassing the invading army. With no prospects of victory yet in sight, the Queen was killed in action and her army later surrendered. Yet, to this day her martial spirit still excites the Indian blood.

"Today, aside from Mrs. Naida, whom I have already mentioned, there are Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Miss Nehru, sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, who in an effort to gain independence for their country from British fetters have been imprisoned many times and with but one life to give for their country they are continuing the fight with unremitting zeal.

"Many women, firm in living the teachings of Gandhi, have participated not unfavorably with the men in both the 1902 and 1930 Anti-British demonstrations. In Bengal Province, especially, girl students launched an intense revolt which brought British soldiers to their wits end. The success of this movement can be said to have been due largely to women.

"Of course, forceful resistance is reserved for special occasions, and in normal times cooperation is not wanting with the movement for purchasing Indian goods as advocated by Gandhi. Meanwhile, titled ladies discard their silk for the homespun Khaddar, and exert their utmost for the expulsion of British-made goods, while assiduously working their looms, sometimes becoming prisoners for the cause of their country. Firmly trusting in the dawn of a new day for India, these women are steadily accomplishing tasks which they must do.

"When I played an Indian record for a friend, she asked me whether it was a Japanese record of the 'Bon-Odori' or the Festival Dance. Since some aspects of Japanese culture, especially that of Buddhism has come from India through China, bonds between Japan and India are not only deep but are very old.

"Today, with the dawn of a new Asia under the leadership of Japan, we must reverse the tide of that former culture and extend the welcoming hand from Japan to India. In such an event, I believe that the essential characteristics of Asiatic women in general, will make that spiritual intercourse all the more within the realm of possibility.

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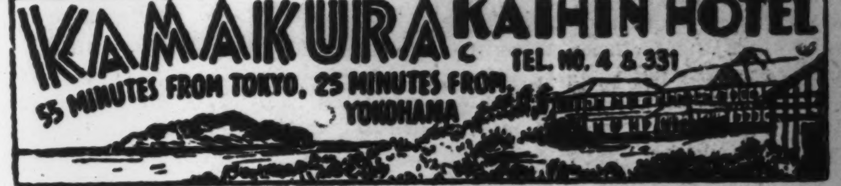

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A Review of East Asiatic Affairs

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MIRACULOUS SWORD LED ANNAMESE TO FREEDOM

Lili Was a Humble Fisherman Until He Fished Up a Flashing Sword From the Blue Depths of Hanoi's Noted Lake, Le Petit Lac, Which Enabled Him to Lead His People to Freedom From Foreign Oppression, and Which Made Him the Emperor Li of the Li Dynasty

Anyone going to Hanoi, the capital city of French Indo-China, will be struck by the beauty of le Petit Lac, surrounded by luxuriant tropical trees with rare delicious looking fruit peeping out from among their leaves.

On a corner of the lake facing le Grand Magasin, the Mitsukoshi of Hanoi, stands an enormous tree, from the middle of which hang down thousands of hairy roots bathing leisurely in the clear water.

When summer comes along, the beautiful blossoms of the silk-trees cover the banks in one mass of flaming red, luring many artists to their sides.

Where the lake faces Port Bere Avenue, the Ginza of Hanoi, are flower shops watched by some twenty Annamese girls. Carnation, rose, dahlia, gladiola, lotus, chrysanthemum and other various flowers are lined in the shops to add to the beauty of the lake.

On the corner of the lake facing the Philharmonic Theatre, stands an old temple on a tiny island connected to the land by a quaint, bridge. In the still and silent compound of the temple stands a moon-gazing hall.

On another corner of the lake is a bar called "le lac."

Sword Returning Lake

Anyone knowing Hanoi knows le Petit Lac. But few know that the lake is also called "The Sword Returning Lake," and far less know the origin of this name. The story of the lake and of how it got its name is told in the following translation from a book by a Frenchman.

Although the Chinese still pride themselves on their great colonial empire of the past, they cannot deny the horrible condition the present Tonkin district was in about 500 years ago. No peace reigned there, for independence movements continued to broke out.

It was about 2000 years ago, when the ruling native tribes became weak and effeminate that the district came under Chinese power. China at that time was ruled by the Han dynasty, and the governor of the Tonkin district resided in Canton.

Strongly protesting against the foreign oppression, the people revolted frequently, succeeding in driving away the Chinese conquerors for periods of ten, twenty, and fifty years. At every period a new dynasty was born, but all were short-lived.

Thrice the Chinese were thought to have been driven away completely, that is, in the years 544, 768, and 968 in the Christian era. The Han Dynasty then fell, followed by the Sung Dynasty, and the era was next changed to that of Ming. In these years the Chinese made frequent attacks upon the Annam Kingdom and finally succeeded in conquering it. It must be recognized, however, that despite the tyranny of the Chinese governors through the Chinese reign, peace and prosperity were brought into the kingdom. Had it not been for these governors, the kingdom would have been brought to ruins at the time of the attack by the war-like Chum tribe.

Annamese Farmers

Then, as centuries passed, the Annamese farmers began to feel that they were toiling perpetually only to pay tax to the Peking Government. They revolted, only to have the grip tightened. When the Chinese high official, Sen Kai-ling proclaimed that the Annamese should be drafted to assist the Chinese army that was fighting against the Chum tribe, the people's rage was heightened. They were determined to give their lives for the independence of their country.

As soon as a people conquered by another begins to feel the difference of thought from that of their conquerors, every little oppression by the conqueror becomes a torture, and they try to break every regulation that might hinder their development. The Annamese were in such a psychological state at the time of the proclamation.

At that time there was a poor fisherman called Lili living in Samson in Chingwachow. He went every day to the sea on a raft for net-casting. When typhoons blew, his raft would be driven toward the Chinese junks that often came for fishing from Foochow to the shores of Annam.

Yet, notwithstanding the great danger he might be in, Lili never asked the Chinese for help, for he felt it far better to be drowned in the waves than to be saved by the Chinese and be put to slavery.

His boiling hatred for the Chinese was insuppressible. He finally decided to leave Samson for Hanoi, where he would assassinate the Chinese Governor and the rest of the officials and thus emancipate his country from Chinese shackles.

Well-Guarded

However, the castle of Hanoi was too well guarded and each official too well protected. He could but wait for the time to ripen. Resuming his life of a fisherman, he remained in the city of Honai, where he went fishing every day in le Petit Lac.

One morning, he felt that his net was extraordinarily heavy. It must have gotten entangled in the root of some tree, he thought, and tugged it gently so as not to tear it. In a while something glittering emerged from the water.

"A beautiful carp!" he screamed to himself and pulled it up more gently than ever. It did not move. Thinking it strange, he pulled the net ashore and grabbed at his prey. It was a sword, a beautiful sword, shining in the morning light.

He timidly took the scabbard in his hands and examined it. The finely worked hilt and the mystic radiance of the blade filled him with awe.

"This is a gift of God!" Screaming thus, he quickly hid it under his clothes and ran home.

Great Change

A great change came in him from that day. The silent man, who used to spend the whole day staring into the water suddenly became extremely eloquent.

He began to walk about in the streets, the sacred sword well hidden under his clothes. He went to the drapers' street, then to the potters' denouncing the Chinese with fiery tongue.

His eloquence brought results. The sound of forging was heard till late in the night at the blacksmiths', and every morning the fisherman returned home with a heavy load of swords.

After bringing the city under his influence, he went canvassing among the farmers, who while pretending to be working for the Chinese officials during the day, began building walls around the village at night.

The fiery figure of the fisherman was also seen on the banks of the Peiho, Mingho, and Huanho. Fully aware of his power of moving others, he did not carry the slightest doubt that anyone of his compatriots would betray him to the Chinese officials.

The rainy season came. It rained continuously for days, frequently accompanied by a violent typhoon. The delta region was sadly ravaged, while in Hanoi, le Petit Lac flowed, stopping all traffic, and keeping the Chinese soldiers from their sentry duty. After such conditions continued for some days, the people awoke one morning to find ladders left standing against the city wall.

Revolt

Before the alarm could be sounded, the Chinese sentry had been killed, and on the highest tower of the wall was hung the head of Sen Kai-ling. On the surface of lakes and rivers, thick, miry blood could be seen floating. In short, the whole city was in a havoc, and within that single day Hanoi was completely taken by the Annamese Army. A month later the whole of the delta region fell into their hands.

Hearing of the riot, the Chinese Army immediately came from the north, and swept into the country. Battles raged in the fields, in the temples, and everywhere. Once the Annamese Army was sadly defeated at Ninpin, but the following month, it regained its strength. Thousands of dead bodies covered the ground. Epidemics arose from the putrefied bodies, but the war continued.

The Chinese forces swept in from the sea and from the mountains. It was a desperate struggle for Lili, who once defeated, circulated the story that he had been killed, and escaping into the forest, organized his army to launch a surprise attack upon the Chinese forces at their unguarded moments.

Believing that Lili had been killed, the enemy commander-in-chief spread round the report that Lili had been taken prisoner and would be sentenced to death in the vicinity of the recaptured city of Hanoi. On the fixed day, a man was decapitated before the people.

On the following day, however, the heads of 30 Chinese officers were seen hung on the trees around le Petit Lac, on each of which was pasted a slip of paper, written "From Emperor Lili of the Independent Country of Annam to the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army."

The war thus continued for 10 years, until finally the last of the Chinese soldiers slipped through the city gate, and final victory came to Annamese hands.

Lili, who had successfully fulfilled his mission of freeing Annam, made himself the emperor, putting on a beautiful yellow robe embroidered with a gorgeous pattern of dragon, sun, moon, phoenix, and cloud.

The priests chanted, "Glory to the son of Heaven who has descended upon this land of Annam. Blessed be the Great Emperor, who has emancipated the people from suffering. Long live the Great Emperor Li and the Li Dynasty!" The civil and military officials prostrated themselves on the ground and bowed reverently.

Thus, the elaborate coronation ceremony was held, after which the Emperor Li turned his palanquin toward le Petit Lac, where he gave thanks to the God of Water for the sacred sword.

The Emperor then knelt, facing the people, who cheered and shouted with joy even until their lungs would burst. As the Emperor rose slowly, the greatest miracle happened. The sacred sword jumped out from its scabbard and flew toward heaven like a shining silver arrow.

Before the people could see what was happening, it changed into a dragon, and flying above the astounded crowd, dropped among the lotus flowers that were floating on the lake. The dragon sank into the water, then in the next moment it disappeared into the shell of a turtle that was swimming near the shore.

The turtle was immediately changed into green, after which it swam into the depths of the lake. At that instant, the lotus flowers floating on the lake burst open in unison, casting a fragrant scent throughout the lake.

The following day a messenger came running in breathlessly to the palace, and reported that an island in the form of a turtle had appeared on le Petit Lac during the night. Whereupon, the Emperor commanded that a monument be erected on the island as an expression of his profound gratitude to the God of Water.

(Ryukichi Yamashita, in Sozo)

The VENDETTA OF AKO
EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 40
Across the River

The perspiration oozed through the cloth of the under-garment and formed white-edged, irregular patterns on the brown unfigured surface of the outer cloak. Sandayu Muramatsu looked at his father's back, and fancied that each sweat pattern emanated a halo of glory. Something hot crept out from between his eyelids as he thought of the noble motive that had made his sixty year-old father perspire so much.

"Father, there is the Shosha Mountain."

"Umph, I see it too."

The climb up to the summit had taxed Kihei Muramatsu's strength to the utmost, and the downward journey was a relief to his aged body. He hastened onward ahead of his son. Although they were father and son, Kihei hated to be behind in anything.

On the peak of Takatori, which they had just crossed, were cantoned about four hundred soldiers of the Himeji Clan. They had put up barriers, and the way was menaced by their bristling spears and glittering guns, but Kihei had led his son boldly through them, his head held high, and casting scornful glances at their armed might.

"I am Kihei Muramatsu from Yedo, from the clan permanently stationed at the capital. This is my son Sandayu." Kihei had waved his hand as he spoke out this self-introduction.

An impressively accoutered warrior of the Himeji Clan, evidently the leader, had come forward, and said,

"So, returning from Yedo?"

His tones had been compassionate as though he was sympathising with them for their long and wearisome journey from the capital.

But Kihei had nonchalantly replied, "Well, good-bye. I see you are out on some expedition. My sympathies are with you and your men for your trouble. Perhaps, if Fate so ordains, we may meet on the field of battle."

And thus they had come through the ranks of the enemy. The loud laugh of the Himeji warrior still lingered in Sandayu's ears.

"Ah, look, look!"

Kihei pointed. Below them in the distance was the castle town of Ako. The waters of the Chigusa river gleamed in the sun, and the white beach of Onzaki stretched like a silver ribbon beyond the town.

Unconsciously the two hastened their steps.

They came to the bottom of the slope, and walked till they came to the banks of the Chigusa river.

"Son, let us rest a while," said Kihei.

He sat down on a boulder. It seemed that the sight of the town had at last brought out the fatigue that he had suppressed all the way during the 160 ri from Yedo.

He took out a hand towel and wiped the perspiration that streamed down his ribs.

"Sandayu," he said.

"Yes."

"You can go home from here."

"What?"

"Go back. To Yedo."

Sandayu's face twisted into an expression of amazed incredulity. He moved nearer his father.

"Your promise was different, father."

"You pleaded so hard that I had to let you come with me this far. But once we enter the castle there is no going back. Now is the time. This river is the boundary. Think well, and return to Yedo. Go back and take care of mother in my stead. Then there is your younger brother. Take good care of him too."

"Strange are your words, father. Have we not already bade farewell, the last farewell on this earth, to mother and my brother? How can I leave you to die alone and return to Yedo I won't go back! I wont!"

"Your spirt, this noble spirit, is enough. It at once is a fulfilment of the way of the warrior and of filial piety. Once we step on the soil of Ako, it is either beseigement or self-immolation. Either way, the end is death. There is no need that you should come with me to die. Go back from here."

"I won't!"

"What?" Kihei said sharply, but he turned away his moist, clouded eyes from his son. "Will you not obey the command of your father?"

Sandayu knew only too well the motive behind his father's strange words. But he was the son of a samurai, taught to value duty more than filial affection.

He clenched his fists. He was determined not to return to Yedo, even if he had to fight with his own father. He stood tense, like a young pine tree, but hot unstoppable tears raced down his cheeks.

A sudden sound behind them made Kihei turn round. A warrior had come up unnoticed, and was in the act of tying the reins of his horse to a tree. Kihei recognized the warrior at once.

"Oh," he said.

"Ho," replied the warrior in a rusty voice.

His horse was laden with an armor case and a willow clothes trunk, tied fore and aft of the saddle. He had a florid jovial face, and his hair shone silver-like under his camp-hat. Gaiters encircled his legs, and his knuckles were covered with protectors.

Junai Onodera, the representative of the Ako clan at Kyoto, advanced with a smile.

"Why did you not call at my house while you were passing Kyoto?" he asked.

"I heard that you had already left the city," replied Kihei.

"Nonsense," said Junai jovially. "How can one stationed in the gracious shadow of the Imperial Court leave so suddenly, like a man in panic? I had to leave everything clean and ship-shape behind me, and what with making proper greetings to the high courtiers and other such matters, I could not leave at once. When I could leave, I made all haste and have just arrived. But what are you two doing here? I thought I heard hot words between you just now."

"Well," Kihei hesitated a little, but Junai was after all a compatriot. He explained that he had been trying to persuade his son to return to Yedo.

Kihei expected Junai to side with him against his son, but the old warrior let out an exclamation of disapproval.

"You are in the wrong," he said to Kihei. "I sympathize with Sandayu. Let him go with you to the castle."

Junai was also a veteran warrior, of the same age as Kihei. His foster-son, Koemon Onodera, was twenty-eight years old, a year younger than Sandayu. Junai explained to Kihei that he intended to let his son Koemon accompany him in either defending the castle or in self-immolation, according to the decision of the clan. Kihei felt that he could no longer insist upon his own son going back to Yedo.

"You have a fine son," said Junai to Kihei. "You may well be proud of him before the whole clan. Come, let us go, Sandayu. Young men must serve their elders. Will you lead my horse by the bridle? Wipe your tears, young man, or else you will be laughed at when we reach our destination."

The three resumed their journey. When they had crossed the Chigusa river, both father and son felt at peace with the whole world, for side by side, they could now die for a cause far nobler than the tongue of man could describe.

(To be Continued)

Paintings to Be Sent To Fighters at Front

Paintings by four master painters, including Taikan Yokoyama, Tsuguji Fujita, Saburo Miyamoto and Kenji Yoshioka, will be sent to the officers and men on the front lines, it has been decided by the War Ministry authorities, the Mainichi reported yesterday according to Domei.

A picture representing the Imperial Palace, the color-prints of which will be given to every officer and private on the front on the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, has been completed by Mr. Yokoyama.

Mr. Fujita selected the subject "Army Day at a Farm House" while Mr. Miyamoto's painting is called "Air and Land Battle."

Mr. Yoshioka's painting shows a procession of school children with flags in their hands giving three cheers for His Imperial Majesty on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's Birthday.

Santaro Talks On

The Sensational Reforms Of The Tempo Era

Part I

Exactly one hundred years ago the whole of Japan, especially the Shogunal capital of Yedo, was being put through one of the most amazing social and administrative reforms that had ever been experienced in any age or country. It was a drastic reaction against the lax and corrupt rule of the previous administration, but whether it was a success or a failure it is difficult to say.

In a political sense it proved a disastrous failure for those directly responsible for the regeneration attempted, but in another sense it may be called a success, for the people of Japan, long accustomed to the easygoing habits and ways of thought, generated by centuries of eventless peace and national self-complaisance, had received a kind of shock in their downward course, so to speak, to complete national decadence.

If only those reforms had been carried out at an earlier date and in a more subtle or more gradual manner, they might have succeeded in curing the fatal malady which was destined soon to take the life of the Shogunate. However, it was not entirely the fault of the reformers themselves, for the foundations of the Shogunate had been so weakened already that its ultimate collapse would have been in any case inevitable.

This article is an attempt to describe in a general way this famous Reform of the Tempo Era—by whom it was conceived and planned, how it was carried out, and what results it brought about.

Echizen-no-Kami

The central figure of the Reform was one Midzuno Echizen-no-kami Tadakuni, the chief of Rochu in the Shogunate Government. Tadakuni was a very ambitious man with keen political sense.

Born in Yedo in 1794 he succeeded to his paternal estate, i.e., Lordship of Karatsu at the age of 19. This fief with its nominal revenue of 60,000 Koku actually brought 25,000 Koku, but the ambitious Midzuno willingly resigned it in order to obtain the daimyoship of Hamamatsu (150,000 Koku); for the daimyo of the former clan was precluded from the privilege of being appointed Rochu or Minister in the Shogun's court.

Steadily he rose in office, from the Governor of Osaka to that of Kyoto, till finally he was Rochu in 1834. In the lifetime of the 11th Shogun, Iyenari, he had little opportunity of putting his political principles into action but directly Iyenari died in 1841 and was succeeded by Iyeyoshi, the 12th Shogun, who reposed implicit confidence in his ability, he began his epochal reforms. He commanded a position which combined the Ministership of Finance and Home Affairs.

A Toy-Merchant's Experience

Old residents of Tokyo, 70 or 80 years of age, must have heard in their young days their venerable sires of the Tempo era recount stories of Lord Midzuno's terrible reform. In one of the books dealing with the Tempo Reform is quoted the reminiscence of a certain proprietor of an old toy-shop in Asakusa whose father and grandfather were among the victims of the Dracconian legislation.

In effect he says: "My father was a boy of scarcely five, when those regulations were issued, but being the nominal proprietor of the shop, he was incriminated together with his father. Both were sentenced to handcuffing for 50 days, from which my father was exempted on account of his young age; they had their whole house and property confiscated, and had to move to a small house outside the city.

Later, through the intercession of the Lord Abbot of Uyeno, the offense was pardoned and my father was permitted to buy back the shop then confiscated. There was another shop in Yedo dealing in so-called luxurious toys. We dealt in diminutive reproductions of various articles used in samurai and daimyo households, such as swords, helmets, palanquins, etc., of a few inches square in size but finished with a fine workmanship, inlaid with gold and silver and precious stones, and some of them would be worth thousands of yen in the present-day coinage, chiefly sold to daimyo and their ladies. These toys of course were among the first articles the manufacture and sale of which were forbidden. No toys worth more than about two yen were to be sold, and our shop had almost as good as shut up.

"A few days after the prohibition was issued an acquaintance came to the shop under cover of night, and begged my grandfather to sell him a few toys of the precious variety. My grandfather refused, pleading the new law, but as the customer insisted on buying them as souvenirs of the times, since no such toys would be procurable again, he offered to make a present of them, and take no money. In the morning a messenger came with a sum of money, which my grandfather was asked to accept as a token of thanks, and which he unwarily took and wrote a receipt as he was asked to do by the messenger. The man was an official spy, and my grandfather was arrested, and tried in the court together with many other 'criminals' who 'sold luxurious toys.' These were thrown upon the scrap-heap of all the 'luxurious' nick nacks which had been confiscated, some articles of priceless value and rare workmanship, and they were all pounded to powder in a mortar and thrown into the sea off Shinagawa."

Midzuno's Presence of Mind

Half a century before the time of Midzuno, the famous reforms of Kwansei era (1789-1800) were carried out by the erudite and capable statesman, Matsudaira Sadanobu, who thus prepared the ground for the unprecedented prosperity of the Eleventh Shogun's reign. Now Midzuno was determined to play Matsudaira the second, even to outdo him in the thoroughness of the reformation he proposed to effect. He had had ample opportunity of seeing how society, from highest to lowest, had been corrupted and was convinced that nothing short of complete reorganization of the whole society could save the country.

In 1843, when 41 years old, he was appointed Rochu (Minister), and in 1837, soon after Iyenari the Eleventh, he was assigned to the most difficult and responsible post that could be occupied by any member of the Rochu, namely, that of managing the finance and internal affairs of the Government.

In 1858, i.e., a year after the above appointment was made, fire broke out in the Nishimaru, that is, the part of the Shogun's palace where the ex-Shogun resided.

Midzuno was the first man to be on the spot of disaster; he promptly closed the strong-houses where gunpowder was kept, liberated the women of the inner court and took other bold and timely measures so that not a single case of personal injury was reported. (In every fire occuring in the Yedo castle some casualties were invariably reported, but Midzuno's prompt action was not fully appreciated till about a year later when he had his revenue increased by 10,000 Koku).

In the same year of the fire Midzuno discharged 39 chief retainers of Daimyo in Yedo, known as Rusuiban ("watchers of vacant residences"). Strictly speaking, it was none of his business. The Rusuiban, so-called, was the head of the retainers of a Daimyo, who remained in Yedo and managed the affairs of the clan estate during the biennial absence of his master.

But these Rusuiban were dullards generally; they passed their time in sheer idleness by day and drinking and feasting by night; they thought it the prerogative of their office to have an easy time while their masters were absent.

The samurai under them naturally followed their superiors' example. Midzuno cast an indignant eye on these Rusuiban, and unable to bear the sight any longer, made the unwarrantable interference of advising no less than 39 Daimyo to discharge their Yedo representatives. It was the first mild intimation of what he would do when he came to possess the full powers of his office.

After Iyenari's Death

In January of the 12th year of Tempo (1841) the ex-Shogun, Iyenari, died; and with Iyeyoshi's ascension to power Midzuno's time came. The 12th, the 13th and the 14th years of Tempo are identified with Midzuno's famous reforms. To be more precise, the reforms were started in May of the 12th year (1841) and continued till April of 1843—full two years.

To begin with, Midzuno dismissed three of the "near-the-throne" favorites, who, in his opinion, had done more than any others to corrupt the Shogunate government, and also discharged scores of ladies-in-waiting; which created a sensation in Yedo, giving a decidedly good impression of the strong Rochu.

This was in April, and in May the Shogun announced his intention of reviving both the spirit and practice of the reformation enforced half a century before. Five days after that Midzuno followed up the Shogun's declaration by firing his first anti-luxury guns on the farmers of Kanto district: "His Shogunal Eminence has been pleased to remind us that the manners of all classes of people are growing lax and flippant and that therefore we should exercise strong discipline and control, at which we are awfully ashamed and we mean hereafter to obey the Shogun's command to the letter.

Now, the farmers in these days, being scandalously affected by the obnoxious influence of city people, are becoming very luxurious in the matter of clothing, eating and housing. This must be stopped at once. The farmers should return to their former ways of simplicity and frugality. In doing their hair, for instance, they shall not use oil or paper-string, nor in rainy weather wear umbrella or raincoat; they shall tie their hair with straw, and put on straw head-gear and straw-mantles in rain, as their ancestors did."

Exchange of Presents Vetoed

A little later Midzuno conveyed to all the Daimyo a message, exhorting them to obey the Shogun's mandate regarding economy and simple life. In June he published an elaborate code of conduct for Samurai, thereby trying to eradicate the red tape of the bureaucracy and the intricate tangle of ceremony and time-honored observances which impeded the efficiency and progress of official business.

In effect Midzuno declared: "If there was anything you think unreasonable or incomprehensible in what you have been told by your superiors, don't say 'yes,' but argue the point with them, no matter how high their rank or position is, till you are absolutely convinced.

"In writing or dealing with official documents, don't be too particular about their literary or ceremonious style, so long as their meaning is clear. The dispatch of business is the first consideration, and it doesn't matter, if a letter be a bit irregular in form or lacking in politeness.

"When your opinion is asked by the higher authorities, don't keep your head stuck to the floor, but hold up your face while talking, and speak out your mind freely, no matter if thereby you may hurt the feelings of those present."

To the Hatamoto (high-ranking samurai who were members of the Shogun's personal bodyguard) who were in the habit of continually exchanging presents and courtesy visits to protect or promote their mutual positions Midzuno issued the following injunction: "Stop the old habit of exchanging courtesy visits, compliments and presents, but devote your time and money thus saved to the cultivation of military art and literary accomplishment."

(To Be Continued)

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MANCHOU INDUSTRY TAKING BIG STRIDES

Various Manufactories Being Speedily Expanded—Many New Plants Completed

At the beginning of the decisive stage of the War of Greater East Asia now, Manchoukuo, with its 43,000,000 people, is resolved to contribute to Nippon's fighting strength by means of its natural wealth and industries, in view of the fact that it shares fate with Nippon, leader of Asia, reports Domei from Hsinking surveying the remarkable progress Manchoukuo is making in various lines of heavy and light industries of late.

Apart from the coal mining and iron manufacturing industries for which Manchoukuo is world-famous, the country is steadily forging ahead in various others, a brief review of each of which is made here.

Non-ferrous metallic industries: As is well known, non-ferrous metallic industries are playing an important role in increasing Japan's fighting strength in the War of Greater East Asia. Manchoukuo, therefore, is now doing its best to increase the production of copper, aluminum, magnesium and other light metals of importance. In this connection, the Hsinking authorities are planning the expansion of the aluminum and magnesium factories at Fushun and other places in the country to be carried out in the near future.

Shale Oil

Liquid fuels: The shale oil manufactory at Fushun is carrying on its activities in full swing, while the expansion of other shale oil plants at another place is nearing completion. Moreover, the authorities are contemplating the construction of new manufactories for the production of synthetic liquid fuels as well as a laboratory for the study of coal liquefaction methods. A substantial increase is expected in the production of synthetic liquid fuels this year.

Chemical and mechanical industries: A remarkable expansion is expected to be carried out this year of all the leading factories engaged in the production of arms and ordnance, airplanes, automobiles, electric communications equipment, and machines and tools for the production of important war-materials, including soda, gun powder, cement, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate and others.

In addition, special efforts are being exercised for the speedy construction of up-to-date factories in Kirin and other places for the production of carbide, with the assistance of the industrial equipment corporation of Nippon.

Power Plants Built

Electric power generation: Hydraulic power plants with up-to-date equipment are built in various parts of the country, including those just completed on the banks of the Sungari and Yalu Rivers. Meanwhile, the construction of several thermal hydraulic power plants is nearing completion in Taopentung and other places. In this line of industry, Manchoukuo will shortly reach a stage of perfection.

Light industries: The production of daily commodities is showing a steady increase in keeping with the development of various light industries in various provinces. Since its national foundation, Manchoukuo has been largely dependent on Japan for the supply of daily commodities, but the time is quickly approaching when the country will find itself in a state of self-sufficiency in the supply of these things.

Great efforts are being exercised at present to accelerate the production of all articles for daily use.

Agriculture: For many years in the past, Manchoukuo has been supplying Japan and China with abundant quantities of various agricultural products, including several raw materials of vegetable oils. In view of the great responsibility imposed on it in this respect, Manchoukuo is taking all possible measures to increase its supply of all agricultural crops to Japan in order to strengthen the fighting power of Nippon in the warfare in the Pacific.

Agriculture Forms Mainstay of Indo-China

(Continued from Page 6)

the old spirit flourishing in the rural community as manifested in ancestor worship and family system, should suffice to encourage them to push their [illegible] reform. As in the Japanese villages, the custom of worship to tutelary deities was also prevalent in the Annamese villages. However, the [illegible] connected with this custom is somewhat different from ours. [illegible] deities are not worshipped in the strict sense of god worship in Japan, but adored in the sense that some distinguished local personages are deified in temples as a sort of guardian gods. At the same time, the temple halls are used as meeting places for the villagers.

"Busman's Holiday"

(Passed by War Ministry)

Determined to out-fight the United States and Britain on the industrial front as well as in armed conflict, the soldiers of industry, regardless of sex, are working as if no such things as New Year holidays exist, just as our fighting men, from the Aleutians to New Guinea and Burma, are celebrating New Year with bombing and gunfire. Shown are some workers at an arsenal. Into each shell goes their will to win.

INDUSTRIES IN INDIA SHOW LESS OUTPUT

Decline Seen Also in Agricultural Production—Transportation Hit by Gas Shortage

What with the lack of security of living and what with the rapidly spreading anti-British movement among the Indian people, Indian industries have been adversely affected so much so that the production of staple products in the sub-continent during the past year shows a considerable decline over the previous year. Describing the situation in the country, a special dispatch to the Mainichi from Canton on January 4, quoting a Transocean dispatch of the previous day from Berlin, says:

"In ordinary years India annually produced 28,000,000 tons of coal but the figure fell to 18,000,000 tons last year. This heavy decline in production did not fail to deal a severe blow to the Indian industries.

"On the other hand, the operation of traffic facilities has been seriously affected by the shortage of petroleum products. Ever since the oil fields in Burma and the East Indies were occupied by the Nippon expeditionary forces, there has been no other alternative left for the Indians but to rely on the limited oil resources in Assam and Punjab. In ordinary years, the oil fields in these districts yielded approximately 75,000,000 gallons a year, but the production dropped by about 30 per cent last year. As a consequence, the British authorities are seeking supplies from Iraq and Iran, but they are denied smooth imports from these sources due to the shortage of ship bottoms.

Less Farm Products

"The output of agricultural products has been similarly affected. A considerable decrease was seen in the production of rubber, rice, tea, sugar and others. For instance, during 1941 India produced 33,000,000 tons of rice, 100,000,000 tons of wheat, 395,000,000 pounds of tea, 7,000,000 bales of raw cotton, and 7,000,000 sugar canes, while last year the output of rice dropped to 26,000,000 tons, that of wheat to 7,000,000 tons, that of tea to 320,000,000 pounds, that of raw cotton to 3,000,000 bales and that of sugar canes to 6,000,000.

"Another trouble is the great decline in the outputs of India's staple industries. For instance, strikes have seriously hit the production of the Bengal Iron Works, one of the three largest in the country. In 1941, 1,500,000 tons of pig iron were produced, but during last year the output fell to less than 1,000,000 tons, in spite of the authorities plans to increase the output to 2,000,000 tons a year. Worse still, steel output failed to reach the 1,000,000-ton mark during last year although 1,250,000 tons were produced during 1941.

"It is expected that the depression in Indian industries will be aggravated in parallel with the anti-British agitations which are growing in intensity among the Indian people."

Bill Clearings

January 7
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	247,764	123,133
Balance	38,838	20,515

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	83.40	+ 1.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.00	+ 1.70
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	72.30	+ 1.89
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%...	108.15	Same

HIGH LEVEL IS KEPT IN BOND ABSORPTION

96.2 Per Cent of Issues Digested Last Year—Is Remarkable Improvement Over 1941

The Bank of Japan issued a statement January 4 concerning the absorption of national bonds since the beginning of last year.

According to the statement, the total amount of bond issues during the twelve months ending December last was ¥13.321.000.000 of which ¥12.818,000,000, or 96.2 per cent was absorbed by the end of December. This is a remarkable improvement as compared with 1941, when the percentage of absorption was 83.8, says the Asahi.

The sales of national bonds were quite active in the country, especially in the urban districts, of late, reflecting the strong resolution of the citizens to fight out the present great war at any cost.

The total bond issues since the outbreak of the China Affair have reached ¥39,682,000,000 of which ¥34,646,000,000, or 87.3 per cent has been absorbed up to the present, the percentage of absorption showing a noteworthy rise of late.

The figures to follow show the issues and absorption of national bonds in the country during 1943:

Bond Issues for 1942

Through the Bank of Japan.	¥10.321.000.000
Through the Deposit Bureau.	3.000,000,000
Total.................	¥13.321.000.000

Bond Absorption for 1942

Sales in urban districts.. ..	¥8.246.000.000
Sales by Government offices	491.000.000
Sales by Post Offices	1.080.000.000
Accepted by the Deposit Bureau	3.000.000.000
Total	¥12,813.000.000

(Percentage of absorption—96.2)

IODIDE FROM SEA WEEDS

Hokkaido Government Plans Large-Scale Experimental Manufacture

The Hokkaido Government is planning a large-scale experiment of manufacturing potassium iodide through utilization of sea weeds which are abundantly available in waters surrounding Hokkaido, in order to cope with the increasing wartime consumption of chemicals, it was learned, reports Domei.

For this purpose, the government will establish a potassium iodide experimental station either at Nemuro or Kushiro, both important seaport cities of Hokkaido, in the near future.

Experts believe that an epochal method of manufacturing such a chemical will be discovered as a result of these proposed experiments which will be participated in by expert Japanese chemists and scientists.

BOURSE SENTIMENT CONTINUES CHEERY

Influential Group of Investors Go Into Market to Enliven Floor

With the appearance in the market of an influential group of the investing public who had been marking time for some day, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to witness a cheery scene yesterday with the prices of general stocks going briskly ahead, in contrast to the sluggish tone that prevailed early this week.

The long-term section was featured by an all round upward swing of key industrials. For example, Special Steel soared ¥3.70, and Toyo Cotton Spinning, Tokyo Rayon, Hitachi Iron Works and Japan Gunpowder went forward ¥2.10 each, while Furukawa Electric Machinery and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery rose ¥2.20 each. At the same time, Hakodate Shipbuilding, and Teikoku Rayon new, stepped up ¥2.00 each, and gains of around ¥1.50 were scored by numerous other wares.

The short-term section was likewise bullish. The bourse issue rallied ¥1.30, N.Y.K. ¥1.60, its new ¥1.70, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥1.70, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥1.80, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥1.70, Osaka Exchange, new ¥1.30, and Kokura Iron Works ¥1.50, while the most impressive gains were fetched by Japan Steel Tube, Japan Oil and Manchou Heavy Industrial, respectively bouncing up ¥2.90, ¥2.30 and ¥1.90.

The spot market was comparatively quiet, but fractional gains were registered by miscellaneous industrials.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	124.9	124.7	124.1
Sino-Japan Spin (50)...	77.6	....	78.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)...	....	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)...	66.7	66.0	66.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50).....	71.1	72.3	70.[illegible]
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)..	91.8	92.0	91.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)...	78.1	78.7	79.2
Japan Nitrogen (50)....	74.0	74.8	74.5
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)..........	91.0	90.6	90.4
O. S. K. (50)..........	83.6	....	84.3
Toyo Steamship (50)....	67.6	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)..	60.0	....	61.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	89.3	90.2	89.4
Ishihara Ind (50)......	67.4	....	68.6
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50).	102.5	103.5	104.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50).	126.8	126.1	125.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	64.8	65.1	64.7
Japan Beer (50)........	....	93.0	93.0
Tropical Ind (42½)......	....	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	42.2	....	....
Asahi Glass (50).......	99.0	99.0	98.4
Toa Tobacco (50)......	96.9	96.9	95.6
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	83.1	83.9	83.0

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new...	82.3	3.4	2.1	83.4
N. Y. K.. new	75.5	7.0	5.5	77.0
M'bishi Heavy Ind..	95.9	7.4	5.9	97.4
Kanebo Spin. new..	70.9	2.3	0.6	72.3
Teikoku Rayon. new	63.4	5.1	3.4	65.1
Hitachi Iron Works.	88.3	9.9	8.3	89.9
Osaka Exch. new..	43.6	4.4	3.4	44.4
Japan Steel Tube...	69.0	70.5	69.0	70.4
Japan Oil	74.2	6.5	4.2	76.5
S. M. R.	73.3	3.3	3.1	....
N. Y. K.. old	89.8	90.5	89.8	90.5
Hokkaido Coal	74.0	4.9	4.0	74.9
Kanebo Spin, old...	123.8	3.8	2.8	123.4
Toyo Rayon. new...	51.9	1.9	1.9	51.9
Kokura Iron Works.	52.7	4.0	2.7	54.0
Japan Beer. new....	42.4	2.5	2.2	42.5
Japan Sugar. new..	64.1	4.3	4.1	64.3
Eusuiko Sugar	61.6	2.2	1.6	62.2
Japan Mining	61.1	3.5	1.1	63.5

WILL ENRICH SUPPLY OF RUBBER PRODUCTS

Control Body to Be Entrusted With Mission—Technique Boost Is Also Planned

Following its creation at the instance of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Rubber Control Association is likely to be entrusted with the weighty mission of dealing with various problems relative to the enrichment of wartime requirements and of general merchandize made of rubber which is abundantly produced in the southern regions, observes the Nippon Sangyo.

The paper goes on to indicate that the chairmanship of the association will be assumed by Zenji Hayashi, now managing director of the Nippon Tire Manufacturing Company, and the chief secretaryship by Ikkan Kawase, now managing director of the Yokohama Rubber Company, who are both expected to be in a position to carry out their new duties smoothly by virtue of their long experience and social influence.

Initial Stage of Business

According to the schedule mapped out in parallel with the creation of the association, the officials concerned will be called upon to proceed with the settlement of the following problems in the initial stage of business of the association:

(1) Importation of raw rubber and stabilization of delivery agencies.

(2) Concrete schedule for manufacturing rubber products.

(3) Consolidation and adjustment of delivery control corporations according to the classification of rubber products which are now divided into those handling belts, hoses, industrial requirements, rubber soled socks, footgears, sports goods, toys, maritime-use goods, tires and medical equipment.

(4) Establishment of a control corporation for supplies of raw materials required for manufacturing rubber products.

(5) Promotion of the technique of manufacturing rubber products.

(6) Continued adjustment and consolidation of enterprises engaged in the rubber industry.

Will Promote Technique

Incidentally, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is paying special attention to the need for the technical promotion of workers in rubber factories, and it is from this viewpoint that the association is inclined to organize a technical department to carry out strenuous research work so that our rubber industry may attain a high degree of efficiency.

The experts concerned will be looked upon to study the following items:

(1) Improvement of the technique of production of tires for automobiles and trucks, and methods for using to the best advantage carbon black produced in Japan.

(2) Utilization of latex.

(3) Researches for extensive utilization of rubber.

(4) Researches about raw materials required for manufacturing rubber products.

(5) Measures for extension of our rubber industry in the southern regions. The Nippon Sangyo points out further that the rubber manufacturing facilities needs must be sufficiently replenished with the aid of influential capitalists so as to expand our rubber industry to several times its present size.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., KOBE TO BECOME NIPPON FIRM

Leading Concerns Will Invest in New Enterprise—Nakamatsu To Be President

The Dunlop Rubber Company of Japan at Kobe capitalized at ¥8,000,000 and operated 35 years by British capital, which was taken over by this country on the outbreak of the current war, will become a Japanese company, according to the Asahi.

The Okura Trading Company, the Toyota Motor-car Company, the Oriental Cotton Spinning Company and the Kawasaki Heavy Industry Company will invest in the new enterprise, the paper said.

Incidentally, Mr. Masato Nakamatsu has informally been decided as President and it is likely that the company will be given a new name.

In 1909, the company started business under the direct management of the Government-General of Hongkong with a capital of ¥1,800,000 and in 1917 the company was re-organized under Japanese law.

In 1937, the name of the Company was changed to the present one and in 1939, the capital was increased to ¥8,000,000.

SECOND YEAR OF PHILIPPINE RECONSTRUCTION

Foodstuff Production Steadily on Increase; Communications Restored; Monetary Structure Readjusted and Consolidated

The acquisition and utilization of material resources, establishment of the distribution system, consolidation of financial facilities, increased production of foodstuffs, restoration of traffic and communication networks—in all these phases the Nippon Military Administration in the Philippines has achieved brilliant success during the first year of reconstruction, and still a brighter future is promised for the second year of rehabilitation just commenced, says the Nippon Sangyo Keizai quoting a Domei dispatch from Manila describing the present stage of development work in the archipelago which up until one year ago had been one of the enemy's most powerful bases of aggression on East Asia.

Remarkable progress has been made in the development of resources fully repaying the strenuous efforts being exercised to that end, while the experimental growing of cotton after conversion of vast sugar plantations into cotton-fields on Luzon Island has proved a great success, it being expected that the coming March will see richer crops of raw cotton than had originally been estimated. In accordance with the results and experience obtained during the past year, arrangements are being made to treble the acreage under crop in the course of the present year.

Plans for increased production of copra are also steadily materializing thanks to the wholehearted cooperation of the inhabitants. With the expansion of transportation facilities, the quantity of copra being collected in Manila from various districts is on the increase, and the production of coconut oil is also showing as marked an increase in volume. A good number of tankers fully loaded with coconut oil are leaving in rapid succession for Nippon to fill essential industrial requirements.

Moral Stability

The establishment of peace and order in the region has brought about moral stability in public life, and through the vigorous efforts put forth by the Military Administration authorities rationalization of the distribution structure for daily necessaries and increased production of essential daily commodities through the reconstruction of factories have now been almost completed. The rationalization of the distributive system serves not only to rationalize the supply of commodities, but also to enlighten the inhabitants as to the real value of controlled economy, which in turn contributes greatly to the securing of their active cooperation and the curbing of high prices. The supply of commodities will become more and more abundant as most of the factories at present closed are scheduled to resume operation one after another during the current year.

Cereals on Increase

Through voluntary cooperation on the part of the native farmers, increased production of cereals, notably rice and Indian corn, has been realized with much success. During the past year, most farmers were able to obtain two crops instead of the usual one crop in a year, which, together with cultivation of upland rice and Indian corn by making use of idle tracts of land on an extensive scale, made it almost unnecessary to import any provisions. For the current year, with a view to greater increase in crop per acre, a systematic distribution of improved and superior specie of rice throughout the islands in under contemplation.

The normalizing of general affairs in the industrial world is seen in a satisfactory increase in tax revenue, which contributes to a further stabilization finance under Military Administration.

On the other hand, with the progress of development work, the distribution of funds by the Military Administration is gradually increasing in amount through purchase of commodities and in the form of wages paid, but such disbursements are carefully controlled under a financing schedule in consideration of both public life and the industrial development plan. For absorption of idle funds and the inflating purchasing power on the money market since before the outbreak of war, adequate measures are being taken, including the issue of lottery-tickets and other similar means.

Financing Smooth

Under the financing program, all the financial institutions such as the Southern Development Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, Taiwan Bank and local banks are doing their best to accommodate development funds and to effect the absorption of idle funds, and the local banking agencies have recently been either established or reopened to business in the principal cities of the islands through the efforts of the Bank of Taiwan and the Philippines National Bank.

As regards the means of land communication, 78 per cent of the railways in Luzon Island has resumed operation, and it is expected that by March of this year 90 per cent of the entire railway lines will be reopened. The bus networks are now almost perfect, closely connecting various cities between which no railway service is as yet available. Due to abundant resources for manufacture of alcohol, smooth replenishment of bus fuel is assured.

Regular services are available between the principal islands in the way of marine transportation facilities, which will be further improved and expanded when the plan for mass-production of small-sized wooden ships is completed in the course of the current year by mobilizing the timber resources on the spot.

TO PUSH UMBRELLA OUTPUT

Production to Equal Parasol-Making Under Ministry's Guidance

In order to increase the supply of umbrellas to keep pace with the increased output of parasols, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to urge makers to turn out 956,000 umbrellas for gentlemen's use, 396,000 pieces for ladies' use and 55,000 umbrellas for school boys' girls' use by the time the rainy season sets in next year, and it is expected that a part of these umbrellas will make their appearance in the market toward the end of this year, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It is further revealed by the paper that these umbrellas will be sold about 20 per cent lower than the current prices and that those for school boys' and girls' use will be sold for ¥4.80 per piece (tax-free), those for gentlemen's and ladies' use for prices ranging from ¥9.14 to ¥11.80 per piece (20 per cent commodity tax chargeable).

Army Scrip Popular

The Nippon army scrip in Northern Borneo is enjoying the highest confidence of the inhabitants who invariably state their preference for the Nippon army scrip over the other currencies now in circulation. The currencies now in circulation in North Borneo include the notes of the former British Borneo, the Sarawak, Brunei notes and in Labuan Island, Strait Settlements Dollars, but the inhabitants, without exception, are taking every opportunity to change them into the Nippon army scrip, it was revealed by reliable sources in Kuching, reports Domei.

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PROCESS FOUND TO GET GELATINE FROM WHALES

Protein Obtained by Immersing Internal Organs in Lime Water, Extracting Oil

An epoch-making process has been introduced in the gelatine manufacturing industry of turning out gelatine from the entrails of whales as a result of the strenuous efforts put forth by Yoshio Inai, Zenjiro Inai and Hiroo Noro, all of whom are in the service of the Miyagi Chemical Laboratory, Sendai, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

It is understood that gelatine is made from the entrails of whales through the process of collecting protein by immersing the internal organs in lime water after extracting their oil, while the chemical experts referred are credited with the successful process of separating collagen from impure protein.

In view of the low cost of production and of the simple process thus demonstrated, it is expected that gelatine turned out from the entrails of whales will be in much demand for war and photographic industrial purposes.

New Bonds Out

New Greater East Asia War bonds aggregating ¥200,000,000 were issued by the Government Wednesday, underwritten by the Bank of Japan and the Deposits Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. The new war bonds bear an interest rate of 3.5 per cent per annum and are redeemable within 17 years.

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TOKYO. FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1943

Freedom of Speech—American Style

Thirty-three editors of newspapers and magazines have been arrested in the United States, according to a report which has just reached Japan through Switzerland. Through these wholesale arrests which took place on January 4, the American authorities have apparently started the New Year in earnest in accordance with the new political philosophy which has come to prevail in that country of noble claims and ignoble practices. Something of the furor which the arrests must have created can be imagined from the fact that no less a personage than the editor of the influential news weekly Time is said to have been included among the unfortunate victims of the sensational round-up.

The ostensible reason given by the authorities for this startling mass incarceration of the supposed makers of the public opinion of America is that these men were exercising an "evil influence on social morality." Whatever that may really mean, there can be no question that this latest official move is thoroughly in line with the tendency which has been manifest ever since the start of the Roosevelt dictatorship 10 years ago and which has been vastly accelerated since the beginning of the present war. That tendency has been for Roosevelt and the ruling clique around him to presume egotistically that they have a monopoly of all patriotic motives and that anyone who dares criticize them must be a base obstructionist who deserves to be punished.

Thus, any criticism by sound economists of the ridiculous economic illiterateness of the New Deal was castigated as mere Toryism. Any criticism by the sound preservers of American democratic traditions of the high-handed illegality of the arbitrary rule of Roosevelt was retaliated against as a personal effrontery to a demi-king who was above the law. Any criticism by serious students of international politics of the irresponsible diplomatic adventurism of the Rooseveltian interventionists was denounced as the work of Fifth Columnists and worse. And since the beginning of the war, anyone who dared to criticize the obvious bungling of the Roosevelt Administration in the conduct of the conflict which has gone so uniformly unfavorably for the United States was naturally automatically persecuted as a traitor. For of course Roosevelt and men of his type cannot understand that criticism can sometimes be constructive and that it can often be motivated by the desire to remedy and improve.

And now, 33 editors of newspapers and magazines have been arrested. Did these men forget themselves so far as to presume to ask why it was that Roosevelt led his country into a war after having repeatedly assured his people in past years that he would not do so, why it was that the United States forces have been so miserably unprepared and beaten after official spokesmen had boasted that they would beat Japan to her knees in a few weeks, why after more than a year of fighting the American forces flung helter-skelter throughout the world are still barely hanging on to their precarious footholds on minor outposts far from the real centers of strategic importance?

Very probably not, for no one in America today, no matter how honest and unwise, could possibly ask such fundamental questions. If these men did ask such questions, their offense would not be labelled merely as the exercising of an "evil influence on social morality." Undoubtedly all that these editors did was merely to fail to show a degree of enthusiasm and blind laudation of Roosevelt's policies which the authorities judged desirable. These men would not dare criticize the fundamental policies of the present administration. All that they probably did was to object to some of the details and practices of the Rooseveltian war machine. And so they have been arrested.

It would not have been so surprising if these arrests had taken place in some of America's minor allied regimes which make no pretensions of being democratic. But the United States is the country which makes an inordinate show of being the source of all enlightenment in this world. She is the country which boasts of freedom of speech and freedom from fear. She is the country which, through the so-called Atlantic Charter, threatens to force her brand of bogus freedom upon all the rest of the world. But where is her self-vaunted freedom of speech when 33 editors can be arrested in one day? Where is her much vaunted freedom from fear when the supposed makers of public opinion can be thus coerced and bludgeoned by the despotic authorities? Is this the kind of fine talk and base practice which the United States would foist on the rest of the world through her plan for world-wide interference as divulged in the Atlantic Charter?

The United States is welcome to arrest all the editors she wants within her own boundaries. She can withhold all the war reports she wants, as she did for almost a year in the case of the full report of the Pearl Harbor debacle. She can appoint as many Elmer Davis'es as she wants to act as the official censorship mogul and to flood the air with false propaganda. If she wants to cut off her nose to spite her own face, that is her business. But she must be made to understand that the world cannot and will not tolerate her imposing her hypocritical habits upon others.

The Admiral Gets an Answer

Despite all the efforts of the official American propagandists to flood the world with false reports and predictions favorable to their side, there is evidence that even the Americans are not being completely taken in. It is no wonder that newspaper editors have to be arrested wholesale in that country in order to prevent the voicing of doubt and scepticism.

A good example of the journalistic hooting of official propaganda in America is to be seen in an editorial appearing in the New York World Telegram of just a few days ago. Apparently Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the American naval forces in the south Pacific, sent home another of the usual rosy predictions of what the American navy would do in the future. But apparently nothing but scepticism and outright refutation greeted his official report.

Openly challenging Admiral Halsey's competency to make such predictions, the World Telegram says: "No admiral, general, president, or foreign minister can predict with certainty what will happen next month, much less a year ahead." That is indeed true of the officials of the United States whose every prediction over their own strength and the alleged weakness of Japan made over a period of years has been conclusively disproved in the one year of actual test since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Then accusing Admiral Halsey particularly of having no qualification to make any predictions in view of his lack of accomplishments in his assigned task in the South Pacific, the World Telegram goes on to say: "Admiral Halsey and General MacArthur are making slow progress against Japan's most distant outposts, and we are not yet able to retake even Wake Island in the mid-Pacific or Kiska in the north Pacific. . . . In the meantime, our Australian and Chinese allies complain that the war against Japan is being neglected."

How very true! Despite all the claims and predictions of Admiral Halsey and his ilk, who can believe what they say when it is a plain matter of reality that Japan's flag waves over all the important former Anglo-American possessions throughout the vast areas of the Pacific! What can Admiral Halsey say against the fact that the American forces are only attempting, unsuccessfully at that, to nibble at only the most remote outposts of Japan! What can Admiral Halsey say to the accusation by his own countrymen that Wake Island far to the east in the mid-Pacific and Kiska in the American hemisphere remain the staunch bastions of Japan's might! It is no wonder that the Australian and Chungking dupes of the United States are beginning to complain of the Americans' promises which continue to come without end and the actual aid which continues to come not at all! It is no wonder that even the American newspapers fail to applaud all the official reports—unless the editors are coerced with arrest!

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 8, 1942

From Our Own Files

The Imperial Headquarters in a communique yesterday revealed that a total of 559 enemy planes and 54 enemy ships were sunk in the campaign for the capture of Hongkong since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia up to January 3. War captives totaled 12,864 while a large amount of booty was gained by the Japanese,

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By TAKESHI YANAGISAWA
Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

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Since the days of feudalism, this country, despite many internal and external obstacles, has endeavored to maintain cultural intercourse with Thailand. Before Japan successfully mediated in the border dispute, which broke out between French Indo-China and Thailand, our efforts to come into closer contacts with that Buddhist nation did not materialize in a concrete form. After the settlement of the border imbroglio, inclinations grew stronger on the part of either country to revive the age-old cultural intercourse on a stronger and mutually beneficial plan. Then with the start of the Pacific war, the entire political outlook of Greater East Asia assumed an unprecedented turn, and Japan and Thailand united as one, pledged to restore the genuine Oriental way of life in this part of the world, replacing all the incongruous vestiges of Anglo-American civilization. This resolve on the part of both nations immediately facilitated the fruition of a Japanese-Thai cultural intimacy.

Last year, it was decided to undertake the promotion of Japanese-Thai cultural relations by establishing a Japan Culture Institute at Bangkok. It was evidently designed in the same pattern of the Japan Institute, which had been functioning in New York until the commencement of the current hostilities. The New York institute was entrusted with the work of introducing Japanese culture to the United States, besides the studying of the cultural movements and national conditions in America and of investigating the alternating currents of Japan-American culture arising from our contact and coalition with American civilization. Moreover, it was especially charged with the task of contributing toward the generalization and unity of Eastern and Western civilization. All these objectives were formulated to attain one fundamental result: that is, the maintenance and advancement of friendly relations between the two Pacific neighbors. Unfortunately, however, Japan was rudely shaken in its belief, when the Washington Government, spurning the conciliatory attitude of this country, invited an armed conflict in the Pacific.

Cultural Tie Anticipated

The timely decision to organize a Japan Culture Institute at Bangkok was reached by the authorities concerned, being prompted by the same motive which propelled the establishment of the now defunct Japan Institute in New York. The moment the new cultural body at Bangkok comes into being, it will become the pivot of introducing Japanese culture to the countries of Greater East Asia on the one hand and accelerating the emergence of endurable cultural ties with Thailand on the other. As the Japanese war successes in Greater East Asia have paved the way for an Oriental regeneration in that region, it is obvious that the new institute at Bangkok will play a wider role than the erstwhile Japan Institute in New York.

The establishment of the Japan Culture Institute at Bangkok will mark a definite step forward on the part of Japan toward the goal of a cultural rebirth in Greater East Asia. Because Thailand has always been able to retain its independence, regardless of the obstructions placed on its path by the "democratic" group of nations, it is ideally suited for propagating this cultural interflow. Meanwhile, it must be noted that its complete success depends on the judicious execution of three important policies: they are the maintenance of cultural relations between Thailand and the countries of southern Asia, the creation of a new Greater East Asiatic culture through Japanese-Thai collaboration and the smooth discharge of the cultural responsibility which our country bears to Thailand. Unless these three cardinal points are fully taken into consideration, we shall stand to lose the greater part of the significance of the alternating currents of the projected Japanese-Thai culture and of our cultural work in Thailand; what remains will be little more than the old form of "cultural diplomacy" or a temporary lenitive "pacification work."

With regard to the first point dealing with the relations between Thailand and the southern Asiatic countries, it is seen that there are many local cultural characteristics which combinedly form the axis of what can be called the existing culture of Greater East Asia. From the political point of view, there is a full-fledged sovereign country like Thailand and a colony such as French Indo-China. There are also Burma and the Philippine Islands. Religiously considered, there are such Buddhist countries as Thailand, Burma and French Indo-China; such Mohammedan territories as the Malai peninsula and the greater part of the East Indies; and such a Catholic country as the Philippines. From the striking features of them one can easily observe how multifarious is the make-up of the cultural map of southern Asia.

Suitable Central Spot

Taking into account the cultural definitiveness of each southern country, it appears almost impossible to determine where the main cultural center of the proposed Greater East Asiatic culture should be located. But when picturing to ourselves an extensive map of the envisioned Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we cannot but find that from the regional and cultural standpoints, this vast conglomeration of earth and of mankind can be naturally divided into the east, west, south and north cultural zones. That is to say that we acknowledge that each of these cultural zones has its own tradition, civilization, customs and language different in tone and in manifestation. Even then, the need of having a convenient central cultural spot as a link between each southern zonal culture seems essential to practicalize the rebirth of Greater East Asia.

The geographical and political environments of Thailand make it the most suitable place to become the central spot of the proposed renovated southern culture. It can impart new inspirations to, and serve as a model for, Burma and the Philippines. The advantages Thailand has gained as an independent partner of Japan will no doubt influence other southern nations to acquire similar benefits by offering their sincere cooperation to our country. This indicates that the more intimate becomes the Japanese-Thai cultural accord the more binding would be Japan's contacts with other countries of Greater East Asia.

In view of the importance of Thailand as the center of reorganized cultural activity, it is undoubtedly clear that the solution of the second point regarding the creation of a new Greater East Asiatic culture rests on the joint efforts of that country and Japan. On October 28 a Japanese-Thai cultural agreement was signed between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Thai Ambassador to Japan. It stipulates that the two countries should make efforts to contribute toward the rise of East Asiatic culture by exchanging their respective cultures. By virtue of such a voluntary pact not only have they undertaken the task of promoting mutual cultural harmony, but also of realizing the cultural regeneration of Greater East Asia. Herein, indeed, lies the reason why the proposed Japan Culture Institute at Bangkok has more far-reaching functions to perform than the Japan Institute in New York.

Confident of Success

Certain quarters assert that Japan must take the leadership of culture in Thailand. In other words, they suggest that our country should have the right to lead the culture of Thailand by introducing on a permanent scale our own things. They seem to be oblivious of the fact that Thailand is an old, self respecting, independent country, having a long tradition and civilization of its own. Particularly, as a newly-risen nation, the Thailand of today is so full of high morale that it is exerting its best to liquidate the influence of alien culture as much as possible and safeguard the flourish of its own culture. Accordingly, if, as the leader of Greater East Asia, our country undertakes to enforce our culture on Thailand, it would find itself at a disadvantage to gain the fullest sympathy of the Thailanders, who are, like the Japanese, extremely devoted to their own things. Furthermore, such a move would be contrary to our high ideal of Hakko Ichiu which teaches us to permit each country to practice its own civilization and culture. Therefore, Japan must not under any circumstances attempt to impose itself on Thailand, but should seek the voluntary collaboration of the latter at all times to stimulate the healthy flow of southern culture.

It is undeniable that the creation of a Greater East Asiatic culture is a difficult enterprise; yet it can be accomplished through perseverance, sacrifice and cordial intimacy. If we consider the friendly relations now existing between Japan and Thailand, the common nature of the hereditary culture of each country, the juxtaposition of their Oriental minds and the destiny which binds the peoples of both nations to march forward hand in hand, we feel at once confident of our ultimate success. The continents of Europe and America have already stabilized themselves as the two pinions of Occidental culture. There is no reason why there should not develop a new Greater East Asiatic culture through the joint endeavors of Japan and Thailand as a contributive unit of the larger Oriental culture. It would be advisable for both nations not to pay extreme attention to the mechanical exchange of their respective cultures; instead, they should concentrate their whole energy in creating a new form of culture through the contact, union and transmutation of the two countries, so that the reawakening of the spirit of Greater East Asia will become a lasting reality.

Encouraging Others

In connection with the third point relating to our cultural responsibility toward Thailand, the question arises whether Japan is justified in taking up an attitude of this nature. The only explanation that could be given is that such an inclination is not based on any national self-conceit or domineering ambition, but on the truthful intention of aiding Thailand in its aspiration to assume its proper place in southern culture. Hence, Japan's responsibility should be viewed as a particular piece of difficult task which Thailand has delegated to it to hasten the recalescence of a Greater East Asiatic cultural homogeneity, encouraging at the same time the cultural stride of each southern nation. If one argues why Japan has been selected to shoulder this responsibility, it may be mentioned that this country, which assimilated the cultures of India and China in the past and has absorbed the best of Western science and civilization in modern times, is intuitively gifted with the knowledge of synthesizing the diverse traits of diverse cultures for common good. For that reason, Thailand, which is fully aware of this creative faculty of Japan, has willingly accepted the latter's guidance in the cultural reconstruction of the south.

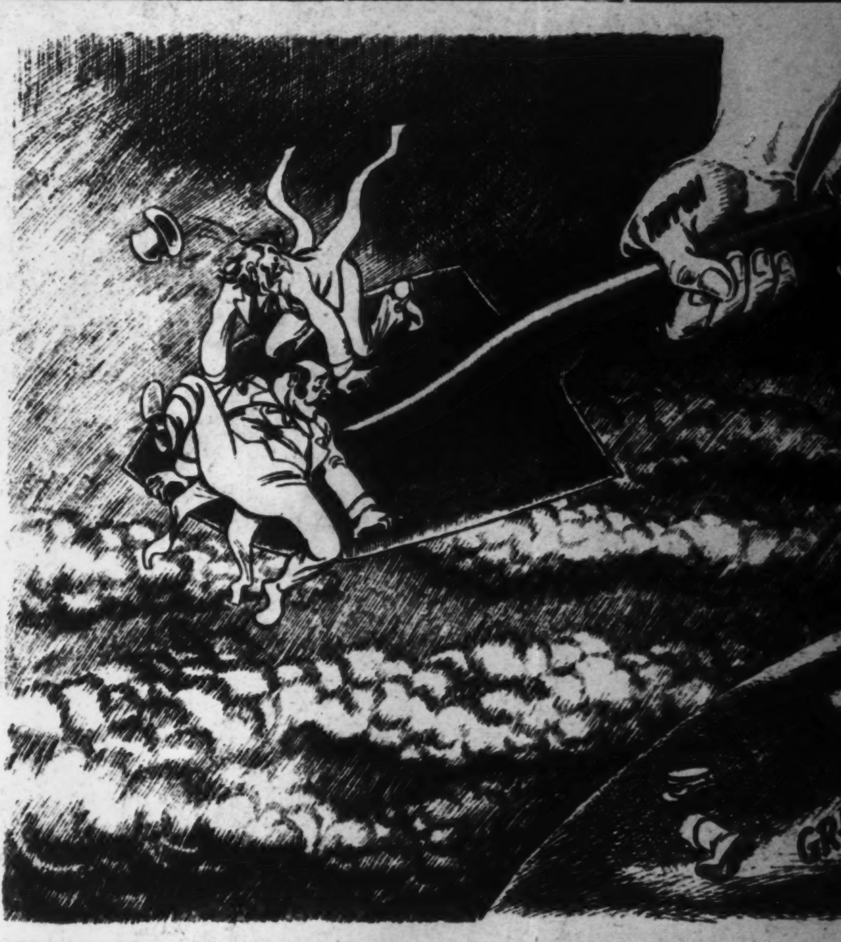
The Japanese-Thai cultural agreement, which can be regarded as a constructive event in the anticipated Oriental cultural harmony in this part of the world, contains specific provisions in respect of the functions of the Japan Culture Institute to be set up at Bangkok. It will be established as the foremost organ to transact various kinds of cultural work beneficial and helpful to both nations. Of course, it will not be possible for it to undertake each and every kind of cultural enterprise, and so it will have to promote certain indirect and subsidiary organizations with a view to utilizing them for the propagation of general cultural work. The present Japanese-Thai cultural accord, it must be observed, constitutes the axis of the envisaged Greater East Asiatic culture. Through mutual cultural exchange there has already developed a sound understanding between the two countries. Other southern nations, when they witness the basic worth of this cultural understanding, will no doubt become more than anxious to reorientate their own cultural fabrics in alliance with Japan.

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 325 dated January 6, 1943 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: Wartime Life for Achieving Complete Victory, Observations on War Situation of the New Year, This Year is the year of Severe Fighting, and Study on International Situation.

Jikyoku Zasshi, Vol. 2, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Highlights of a Round-table Conference on 100,000,000 People's Fighting Power, Determination for the Decisive War of Second Year, New Relations Between Japan and China, America's Military Productive Capacity, Reporting the Battle of the Solomons, The Tale of Operations in Java, Fighting Front in Burma, and Ship and Airplane.

Shoveling Them Out



AGRICULTURE FORMS MAINSTAY OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA ECONOMY

Authorities Have Taken Many Important Measures to Ameliorate Farming Conditions of Country

By NORIHISA MORI
(From the Sozo)

Part I

As French Indo-China is essentially an agricultural country there is a noticeable absence of urban concentration. Of its total population of 23,000,000, 90 per cent is engaged in agriculture, three-fourths of whom or 1,700,000 are located in a flat lowland that constitutes but 10 per cent of the total area.

Even in rural areas the population differs according to the locality. To illustrate it the following averages will make it clear (population per square kilometer): Tongking 67.8; Annam 33; Cochin China 69; and Cambodia 15.

The density of population per hectare is as follows: Tongking 6.78 to 23 persons; Annam 4 to 7.74 persons; Cochin China 2 to 6.65 persons; and Cambodia 3.47 to 6.06 persons.

The following table will show the average acreage owned by farmers in hectare: Tongking .147; Annam unknown; Cochin China .503; Cambodia .288.

The average annual production of unhulled rice per farmer follows in kilograms:

Tongking 217 kg.; Annam 233 kg.; Cambodia 243 kg.; and Cochin China 674 kg.

The purpose of presenting these tables is to show the overcrowded state of the rural population. The density of the rural population should be one or two farmers per hectare, according to the French Indo-China agricultural authorities. In order to improve the situation, the authorities have been encouraging the farming population to change their calling for some other occupations, such as mining and other industrial work. Unfortunately, however, such an abrupt change seems impossible of immediate realization, as industries in French Indo-China on the whole are not developed to such an extent as to absorb such surplus population. Moreover, the farmers themselves are reluctant to give up their accustomed mode of living. For these reasons, practically no headway has been made under the movement for the alleviation of rural population.

Movement to Improve Farming

That the French Indo-China authorities have been doing their best to improve and develop the farming industry of the country is an indisputable fact. It is well reflected in their engineering work on flood control, canals, highways, and other public works. However, great difficulties have been encountered in their attempt to increase agricultural output as the farmers persisted on employing their old primitive methods rather than adopting scientific techniques. While this situation may be ascribable to the farmers' ignorance, yet it can be said that the leaders, in advancing their rural population improvement program apparently lacked proper leadership to educate and awaken these uneducated farming populace.

French Indo-China can never hope for regeneration and prosperity as an agricultural country as long as the conditions of its rural population are left unsolved. Particularly noticeable is the state of the small farmers around Tongking.

It will take considerable time before substantial improvements in their farming methods are attained. They lag behind in technical researches and in fact their average rice output is no more than a third of the Japanese crop.

Next let us briefly go into the customs and habits of the farming classes. Their homes are mere bamboo shacks. A village includes several of these shacks grouped closely together and are usually surrounded by bamboo bushes. Their food is very simple. This naturally affects their work as their working capacity is said to be only one-fourth of that of a Japanese farmer.

Assiduous Workers

The native women are surprisingly assiduous workers. However, despite their labor, the chief reason contributing to the farmers' low standard of living lies in the lack of ambition for improvement. They seem to be perfectly satisfied if the day passes without any mishap. If any sickness occurs in their veritable hand-to-mouth existence they readily resign themselves to their fate, and regard death as an inevitable consequence.

There are, however, some redeeming features particularly with the Annamese in that they observe ancestor worship and maintain a family system. However, they seem to entertain wrong ideas about these customs, as they are most reluctant to leave the place of their ancestral graves, even sacrificing the bettering of their conditions by starting a new, profitable life elsewhere. They refuse to take a temporary job on the excuse that they might get sick or be attacked by some devils or that the water might not agree with them. Thus they seem to be utterly unconscious of their shortcomings in their outlook connected with their traditions. This accounts for the over-populated farming conditions in Tongking and Annam.

These Annamese farmers are very lovable and clever people whose deserving traits and characteristics are well-illustrated in a book entitled "Reminiscences on French Indo-China" by a celebrated French Indo-China Governor-General Paul Doumer. An excerpt follows:

"The Annamese are skillful people. There is a great similarity in their ability and racial characteristics to the Japanese. I believe that these two races had a common ancestor in the remote past. Both are clever, industrious, brave, and orderly. Particularly in a farming community are they excellent laborers and typical farmers, and in the city, they are also efficient, skillful workers."

Visited Cochin China Landowner

I recall the occasion when one evening I had the pleasure of visiting a native Cochin China landowner. He happened to be the father of eleven children. I stayed overnight and slept with his nine-year old son. At six in the morning this boy got up, and after washing himself, he knelt down before the family Buddhist altar to offer his morning prayers to the spirits of his ancestors and to pray for a happy day. I could not but be deeply moved by the behavior of this child.

With such deserving customs still prevailing in the rural community, it is regrettable that there is an existence of unsavory city life, as is found among the natives in Hanoi, Haiphong and Saigon. It is tainted with the materialistic civilization of the West, and permeates throughout all classes. It includes both the intelligentsia and the working classes who, being enamored with the attractiveness of hedonistic individualism, are gradually forgetting their own Oriental culture. Such a degrading conception and city life should be extirpated in order to awaken them to their Asiatic consciousness. The fact that there still remains a heal-

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